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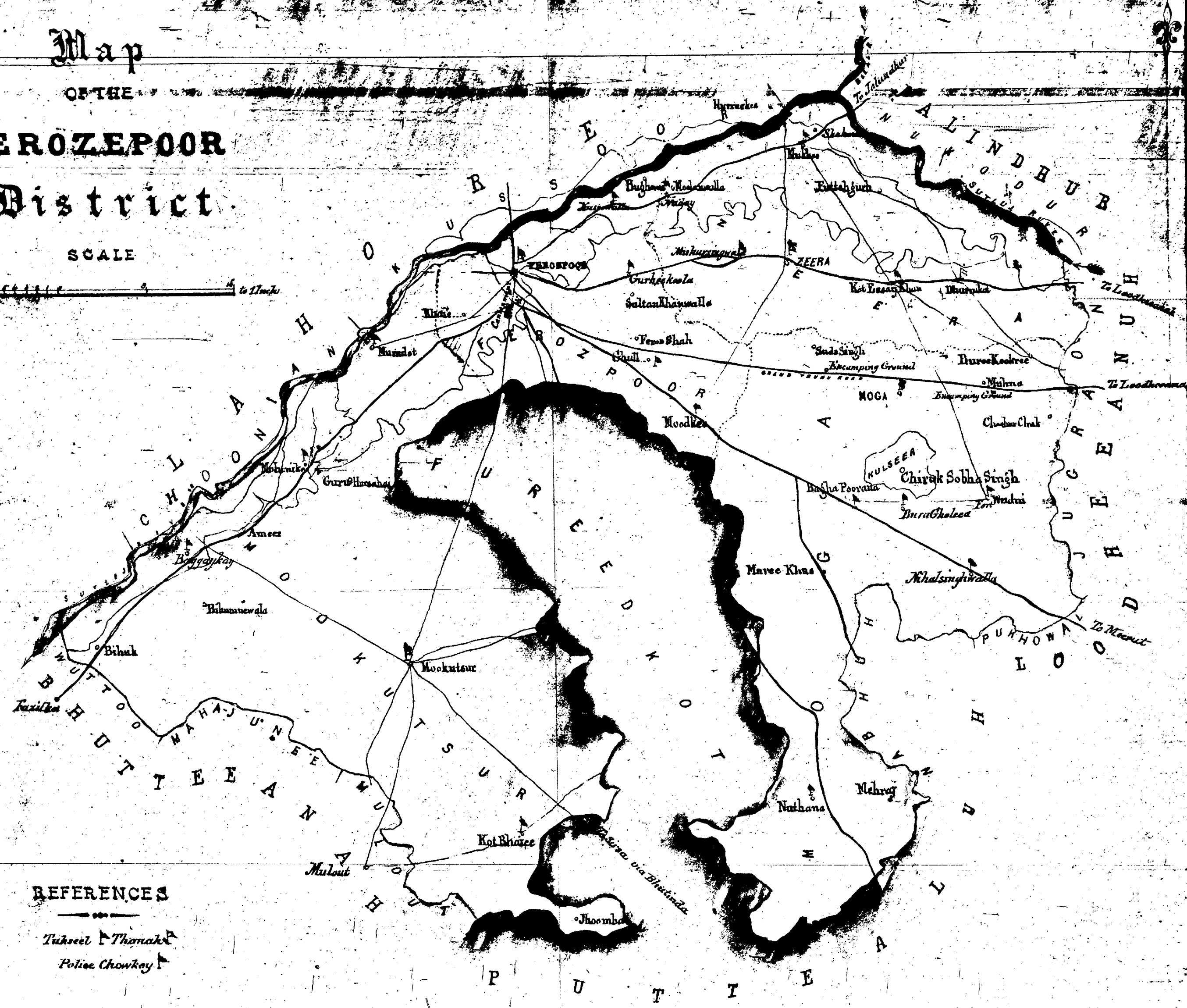
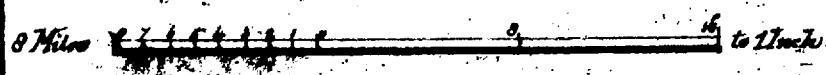
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Map OF THE FEROZEPUR District.

SCALE



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 Talsheel Thana
 Police Chowkey



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APPENDIX.

Extract from SIR H. LAWRENCE'S Report on Ferozepore.

No.

TO

G. C. BARNES ESQ.

COMMISSIONER & SUPERINTENDENT

CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.

Dated Ferozepore, 18th April, 1855.

SIR,

PRELIMINARY.

*Completion of Settlement reported &c.*GENERAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE DISTRICT.*Its former desolate appearance.*

1.—HAVING completed the revised Settlement of the District of Ferozepore, in compliance with the instructions contained in your predecessors' letter No. 1553, dated 10th September 1851, I have the honour to submit the several returns, in English, required by the Board's Circular No. 23, dated 25th July 1851. I have also forwarded a map, exhibiting the Division of the District into chuks, or small tracts, in which all the villages having the same, or nearly the same, characteristics of soil &c., are grouped together, for assessment. The total area settled has been 17,21,632 acres, or 2,690, square miles.

2.—The District consists of several scattered portions, spread over a wide extent of country.—The small state of Ferozepore, lapsed to the British Government in 1835, and became the nucleus, about which the rest of the District was formed, after the Sutlej campaign. Previous to the annexation of Scind and the Punjab, this small territory was a sort of "ultima thule", the furthest limit of our Indian possessions. It was described as a dreary and desert plain, where very little rain was ever known to fall, and an almost continual dust storm, was the normal state of the atmosphere. The rich cultivation, which tradition had assigned, to the period when the Mahometan empire existed in its strength, and of which there was still evidence, in the numerous deserted sites of villages and wells, had long since disappeared; the desolation that succeeded, might have been the fulfilment of some prophecy. There were a few scattered patches of cultivation, but great wastes, covered with low brushwood, were the usual characteristics, both of Ferozepore, and the neighbouring country. Since the introduction of our rule, however, cultivation has gradually increased; trees, though still small, are growing up in considerable numbers, but as much of the waste as remains, (and there is still a great deal,) probably, presents even a more desolate appearance now, than formerly, in consequence of its having been entirely denuded of the low wood, with which it used to be covered, and which has been dug out even to its roots, thereby destroying all hope of its reproduction, in order to supply the wants of a large cantonment. And while nature is presented to us under such an unfavourable aspect, art has done but little, as yet, to retrieve appearances; the waters of the Sutlej, which might have been turned into innumerable canals, to fertilize the country, still run to waste, and fertilization is left to the dilatory process of well digging.

The Battle Fields of the Sutlej campaign.

3.—But though there is so little to interest in these respects, this District possesses an interest for every Englishman, which is not likely soon to subside. As the Sutlej, at Ferozepore, was once the limit of our possessions in India, so it was the line, the passage of which proving no Rubicon for them, brought down upon the Sikhs the vengeance of the British Government, for the treaty which they had thus broken, and ended in the destruction of their Empire. This District contains the battle fields of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. These are names which will not easily be forgotten.—As is the case, however, with most other great battle fields, after a few years have gone by, but little remains here, to remind the visitor, of all the vivid details of these contests, or of the frightful carnage by which they were distinguished; a few gun flints may still be picked up at Ferozeshah, and the bones of cattle may still be seen whitening the plain of Moodkee, but there is no vestige left of the entrenchment about Ferozeshah, which has long ago given place to the furrows of the plough; and the river flows over the ground, on which stood the still stronger entrenchment of Sobraon.

4.—I have said that the District was divided into several portions. These consist of one main, and three smaller portions, isolated from the main portion, and from each other. The main portion, comprising the recently constituted Parganahs of Ferozepore, Zeera and Moga, containing an area of 1465 square miles, is bounded on the North by the Sutlej, on the South and South East, principally by the native Sovereign State of Ferozkote; it also touches on the States of Nabha and Puttiala; on the South it is bounded by the District of Ludiana, on the West by the territory of the Nawab of Mundote. The larger of the three isolated portions, constituting the present Parganah of Mokutsur, contains an area of 693 square miles. It is separated from the main portion of the District, on its North and East boundaries, by the intervening territory of Ferozkote, which varies in breadth from 12 to 16 miles; to the South, and South West, it borders on the Sirsa District, and to the West, on the Mundote state. The second isolated portion, the present Parganah of Mehraj, has an area of 182 square miles. The extreme point of its North boundary, is distant about 8 miles from the main portion of the Ferozepore District, and it is imbedded on all sides in the native states of Ferozkote, Puttiala, Jeendh, and Nabha. The third isolated portion, is the Ilaha of Bhudpur, which, however, is not, like Mokutsur and Mehraj, a compact circle in itself, but consists of many scattered portions, its villages being mixed up, in a very complicated manner, with the villages of the adjoining states of Mulloudh, Puttiala, Nabha, and Ferozkote; one of its subdivisions touches on the South part of Ilaha Budnee, so that it is not altogether isolated, from the main portion of the District.

5.—The most important feature, of the main portion of the District, is the old high bank of the river, which runs close, and parallel, to the old Ludiana road, in a direction nearly due E. and W., from one end of the District to the other. The present course of the river, is not at all parallel to the old bed. It runs, first, for about half the width of the District, in a N. W. direction, and then, opposite the Beas junction, it takes a bend, almost at a right angle, and continues its course to the S. E.

6.—The tract of country, thus situated between the old and new beds of the river, has characteristics, which distinguish it, in a remarkable manner, from the rohee, or uplands, on the South side of the old bed. It is called the bhet, though, with the exception of the villages that actually touch upon the river, it is no longer inundated by it. That part, however, where inundation takes place, is generally termed the new bhet, while the rest of the tract goes by the name of the old bhet. The whole of it, however, was undoubtedly subject to inundation in former times, but, probably, at different intervals of time; and its soil is entirely formed by deposits from the river. This tract is about 14 miles across, opposite the, Beas junction, but at either end of the District, it does not exceed from 4 to 6 miles. Its area is 2,42,716 acres. The old bank of the river is more strongly marked, between Dhurmikote and Zeera, than further on, but all the other physical characteristics of the tract, are the same throughout. The river is said to have run in this channel, about 50 years ago, and there are those alive, who remember when the boats, now at Koun Ferry, more than six miles off, used to be made fast, close under the walls of Dhurmikote. Ferozepore, itself, was unquestionably always on this side of the river, but it is certain, that the river flowed much nearer to it formerly, than it does at present, and the soil about it, is of the same description as the rest of the bhet tract, and was evidently, at some earlier period, also deposited by the river.

7.—There is a curious channel, called the Sookhur Nye, between the new and old beds of the river, which has its origin near Tehara, in the Ludiana District, whence it runs, with a very serpentine course, along the whole length of this District, into the Mundote territory. Notwithstanding its winding course, the banks of this channel are so regularly formed, as to induce some persons to think it entirely artificial. More probably, however, it was originally the natural course of a nullah, but has been cut and shaped into a canal, to a certain extent, by man's hands. Its width is 100 feet, and its depth about 6 or 7 feet. Up to 15 or 20 years ago, a small quantity of water is said to have flowed through it, but since then, there has been no outlet from the river, and the bed has remained quite dry. At that time, its banks are said to have been covered with beautiful "sheeshum" trees, of which there is now no trace left, and though there was no cultivation yet undoubtedly, the presence of water would have rendered the soil much more

Division into main and outlying portions.

Division of the main portion into Bhet and Rohee.

The Bhet.

The Sookhur Nye.

productive, than it is at present, and if, by making a cut beyond Dhurmikote, the water could, in any way, be again conducted into this channel, a very great benefit would be conferred on the country through which it passes. A survey has lately been made, with this object, by Lieut. McGrigor, of H. M.'s 70th Regiment, at the request of the Local Committee, who, considered, that merely for the sake of watering tree plantations, it would be worth while, to bring a supply of water into this channel. Lieut. McGrigor found that by making a cut, of a few yards in length, near the village of Tootgurh, beyond Dhurmikote, a supply of water, about 3 feet in depth, might be obtained, when the river was at its height, at the end of the hot weather, and in the rains. The cost of the cutting was estimated at Rupees 1,000, and the Judicial Commissioner has been requested, to sanction the expenditure of this sum, from the Ferry Fund. It would be a much more expensive undertaking, to obtain a permanent supply of water, during the cold, as well as the hot season, in consequence of a quicksand, which intervenes between the Sookhur Nye, and the river, during the cold weather, and which is overflowed on the rising of the river. The removal of this obstacle, however, by the construction of a masonry channel, would be an undertaking worthy the consideration of Government.

8.—The whole of the bhet tract presents a very uniform appearance. It is very level, except where it is, here and there, broken by the dry beds of nullahs. No kunkur is found near the surface, as might be expected, in alluvial ground, but at a depth of 50 or 40 feet, you come to primary strata, and pieces of kunkur are often brought up by the Zemindars in digging their wells; at this depth, however, it cannot be turned to account as metal for roadmaking. The soil is all of a very dark colour; the very hard clayey kind is called "sikund", or "kurur", where there is a mixture of sand, the soil is called "gusra", which is considered the best description of soil. The superficial soil, however, may be the same in one place as in another, but still, there will be often a great difference in its productiveness, according as the sand is nearer or further from the surface. To obtain an accurate classification of soils, very minute attention should be paid to this circumstance. Where the sand rises altogether to the surface, the ground cannot be cultivated at all. The sand is generally of a dark colour, and very different to the light drift sand of the rohee, or uplands, which is never altogether sterile, and will produce, at least, a small crop of either barley or moth. The sikund soil, however, has one advantage over the gusra, that much more of it is capable of being irrigated. The gusra soil, from its sandy nature, absorbs the water to a much greater extent; from the quantity of land recorded as under irrigation at each well, it may generally be inferred, supposing of course that the wells are of the same capacity, whether the soil is of the description "sikund" or "gusra"; at least half as much more of the "sikund" can be irrigated than the "gusra." The "gusra", however, is much preferred, the crops on it are always more abundant, it requires less ploughing, and, whereas, it is necessary to let the "sikund" be fallow, after every second or third year, the gusra is cultivated for four or five years together, without any fallow. I have heard it affirmed, that if the sikund soil were as well ploughed, and otherwise prepared for cultivation, as the hard soil of somewhat the same description in the rohee, that it would be probably the more productive of the two; but almost the whole population of this tract are Mussulmans, who are sadly wanting in industry, and plough their fields in a most slovenly manner. Probably the inferior sort of cattle kept by these Mussulman cultivators, have not sufficient strength for efficiently ploughing this description of soil. Certain it is, however, that the "gusra" is much preferred to the "sikund", and I have, generally, on this account, assessed the one, at a higher rate than the other.

9.—There has been another description of soil recorded in the khusra, under the name of "Nyace." This is not a natural soil, but is merely the artificial highly manured ground, in which tobacco, pepper, and such like superior crops, are produced. In the language of the country, however, this is not the proper meaning of the word; it was used, at first, in this sense in the settlement papers, from ignorance, and continued for the sake of uniformity. The term Nyace, properly, means, the land lying immediately round the village, whether cultivated, or otherwise.

10.—The water in this tract of country, is of course much nearer the surface, than in the "rohee", or high land; the nearer the river is to any village, the nearer the water

The soils of the Bhet.

*Sikund.
Gusra.*

Nyace.

Depth of Water.

is to the surface, and it varies from a depth of 25 to 30 feet below the surface, in the Zerra villages, to 4 or 5 feet in the villages immediately bordering on the river. The Zerra villages are, consequently, the worst of any in this tract; the wells in all the villages are worked with the Persian wheel. This is another great distinguishing point, between them and the "rohee" villages, where a Persian wheel is never seen. From the water being so near the surface, the cultivators employ very inferior cattle; even cows may be seen yoked in their ploughs.

11.—The principal crops of the bhēt, are wheat, and barley, "jowar" and "moth".—The following table shews the per centage of the different crops, on the total cultivation in the Ferēzapore chuk.—

RUBEER.				KURBEER.					
Wheat.	Barley.	Vegetables.	Prepared for cultivation.	Sugar Cane.	Mukhee.*	Jowar.†	Kungane.‡	Moth.§	Cotton.
52	5	3	6	1	2	25	1	4	3

The same crops, in nearly the same proportion, are grown throughout the tract. Where there is less irrigation, there will probably be rather more barley sown, but not much more, for wheat is the staple produce of unirrigated, as well as irrigated ground. A very little sugar cane is grown in the immediate neighbourhood of Ferōzapore, but no sugar was manufactured before the Settlement; it was only used for consumption in the raw state. Sugar cane was grown nowhere else in the District, except at Dhurm Singh wala, in Ilāqua Mukhōo. The Jagheedar of this village has lately introduced it, and also been very successful in manufacturing goor. He has shewn, I think, that it might be grown with advantage in the whole of this tract. Gram is nowhere sown; it is popularly stated, that the ground will not produce it, and this I believe is true of the unirrigated land, whatever the cause may be; it will, however, undoubtedly grow, if irrigated; only it is not cultivated, because wheat is found a more profitable crop, and it is never worth while to irrigate gram.

12.—As a general rule, it may be stated, that the unirrigated land in the bhēt, is decidedly inferior to that in the rohee, notwithstanding, that its principal produce is wheat. Under ordinary circumstances, a given quantity of ground, cultivated with barley, or gram, in the rohee, would be far more remunerative, than the same quantity of land sown with wheat in the bhēt. This inferiority is to be attributed, to the extreme dryness of the soil, which is popularly likened to a fish, a native emblem for thirst; the thirst of the fish being supposed insatiable, or at least requiring nothing less than a river to satisfy it. If heavy rains were the order of the seasons, the produce would then be very great, but with an average fall, the produce is, as I have stated, decidedly inferior to that of the rohee. The irrigated land, however, is very productive; the water is near the surface and from 20 to 40 acres are irrigated from each well. In the Ferōzapore Ilāqua, the average irrigation of each well, in both harvests, i. e. in the whole year, is at least 35 acres, and from 6 to 8 pair of bullocks are kept at work, day and night. The cultivators, being mostly Mussulmans, grow a good deal of tobacco, which the Juts of the rohee are prevented doing by their religious prejudices, and this is about the most valuable crop that is sown. There are a good many vegetables also grown, especially by the Raens, who are so celebrated, all over India, for their skill as market gardeners.

13.—But besides the well land, there is also land inundated by the river, called "rez", unknown of course in the rohee, which is generally considered inferior to well land, though far better than the thirsty parancee. This kind of irrigated land, is only met with in a few of the villages of this tract, either in those which actually touch on the

* Indian corn, Zea mays.
† Panicum Italicum.

‡ Sorghum vulgare.
§ Pennisetum glaucum.

Principal crops.

Irrigated and Unirrigated Land.

"Rez" Land.

river, or in the Ilāqua of Huggowala, which consists partly of two large islands in the middle of the river, while the other portion of it, on the main land, is very much intersected by nullahs. These villages are generally called the new bhēt, to distinguish them from the other villages of this tract, to which the waters of the Sutlej do not reach, and which are denominated the old bhēt.

River Deposits.

14.—The deposit of rich black loam often made by the river, is called "nopee" for the first 4 or 5 years after it has been deposited; it then gets consolidated, and is converted into the ordinary soil of the country. The deeper this deposit is, the more it is valued; while it continues to be designated as "nopee", it is generally sown with rice, which is a very valuable crop; if the deposit does not exceed one or two fingers in depth, it is not called "nopee", but "kutchā", and will not produce rice, but only "jowar" and "mussquer." It is curious to see, how distinctly the different deposits are sometimes marked on a bank, which has been partially cut away by the river. You see stratas of sand and rich loam, overlying each other, of different depths, according to the action of the river during the year in which each stratum was deposited. The natives have a theory regarding these deposits, that whenever the river rises above a certain height, it brings down with it a quantity of rich soil, from the neighbourhood of Roopur, but that whenever the periodical rise is below this supposed height, the deposit is nothing but sand.

Cultivators of the Bhēt.

Their idle habits.

15.—The cultivators of this tract, are almost all Mahometans; out of a total population of 5,30,22,—48,510, are Mahometans, and only 4152 Hindoos. The Mahometans number therefore 90 per cent. Of the whole agricultural population, the principal castes are the Dogurs, Bhuttees, Goojurs, Raens, and Mussulman Juts. Very little can be said for their skill as cultivators. The Raens, and some of the Mussulman Juts, are indeed glorious exceptions, but the other castes are very far inferior to the stout Hindoo Juts, who form the staple of the agricultural community in the rohee. They are utterly devoid of energy, and are the most apathetic, unsatisfactory, race of people, I ever had anything to do with; they will exert themselves occasionally to go on a cattle stealing expedition, or to plunder some of the quiet well conducted Raens, who live in constant fear of their marauding neighbours, but their exertions are seldom directed to any better end; they take not the slightest pride or interest in any agricultural pursuit, their fields are cultivated in the most slovenly manner, you see none of the neatly kept houses, well fenced fields, fat bullocks, and wells kept in good repair, which distinguish the industrious castes, but the hovels in which they live, are generally half in ruins, no fences ever protect their fields, their cattle are half starved, and their wells often in the most dilapidated condition; notwithstanding the quantity of waste land in every direction, they will not, if they can possibly pay their revenue without it, bring a single additional acre of land into cultivation; a little pressure in this respect has the best possible effect upon them, and the warning given by the sale of two or three villages, which was lately ordered, will, I hope, be productive of some good. The proprietors of these villages, had no idea of things being pushed to such extremities against them; up to the last moment, it was impossible to convince them that the sale would really take place, and though, when finally convinced of it, they collected the balance at once, and rushed in to offer payment of it, it was then too late to accept it.

Sometimes attributed to climate.

16.—I have heard the apathy of these Mussulmans sometimes attributed to the climate, which is said to be very enervating, but this supposition could only be entertained, regarding those villages, which are in the immediate neighbourhood of the Sutlej. There undoubtedly the climate is very prejudicial; immediately after the rainy season is over, fevers are very prevalent, and sometimes to such an extent, that the whole population is laid prostrate by them, and at a time of the year, when there is the greatest call for exertion, there is scarcely a man forthcoming to drive the plough;—but beyond the immediate influence of the river malaria is unknown, and the climate is salubrious in the highest degree.

Cause to which they should be attributed.

17.—The true cause, however, of the inert habits of these people must evidently be looked for in the caste to which they belong, there are traditional influences at work among them, which make them despise agricultural pursuits; they seem to have originally settled down in the country as a conquering race, and made the other inhabitants subject to them; they pastured their cattle, and took a tribute in grain from the culti-

vating castes, but they never cultivated themselves, if they could help it. I believe these castes are distinguished by the same characteristics, all over the Punjab, but here probably, they have retained their original character, more strongly than elsewhere. The petty Governments of the Rase of Ferozepore, and the Aloowala Raja, exercised very little control over them; they retained almost the whole of the country as pasture ground, and paid a small contribution of grain, only when these chiefs were strong enough to compel them to do so. In those parts where the Lahore rule prevailed, and there was a strong arm to keep them in order, they will be found much more industrious. This, however, was only the case in the Ilaqua of Dhurmkothe; all the rest of the country was under one or other of the petty rulers before referred to.

18.—The three most unsatisfactory castes here alluded to, the Dogurs, Bhuttees and Goojurs, are not much intermixed. The Western portion of this tract, including Ilaqua Ferozepore, Khace, Buggowala, and Mullanwala, is principally occupied by the Dogurs, the centre portion or Ilaquas Mukhoo and Futteghurh is the principal home of the Bhuttees; and the Eastern portion or Ilaqua Dhurmkothe belongs to the Goojurs. These last whether from a difference in their castes, or from having been subjected to the stronger arm of the Lahore Government, are decidedly the most industrious of the three.

19.—The river Sutlej, as I before stated, forms the Northern boundary of this tract of country. I believe that it has twice the fall of the Ganges, and that, whereas, the latter river has only a fall of one foot in a mile, the Sutlej has a fall of two; the stream is consequently very rapid, and whether from this, or to whatever other cause it may be attributed, the changes in the bed of the river are very frequent. Whole villages are constantly washed away, in the course of a single season, while new lands are formed elsewhere with the same rapidity. It was in consequence of this uncertainty of tenure, and the great distress to which whole village communities were often subjected, by the entire submersion of their lands, that I once proposed to the Commissioner, to allow those who had lost their lands on one side of the river, to have the first claim to any new lands that might turn up. The late Board, however, to whom the question was referred, though they admitted the hardship in some individual cases, yet considered that, practically, there would be great difficulty in carrying out such a principle.*

20.—The people, themselves, are very superstitious on the subject of these inroads of the river; they have several imaginary methods of arresting its destructive course. The practice they consider most efficacious, is to throw a number of goats into the stream, and day after day, as the river cuts away fresh fields, several of these unfortunate animals are sacrificed, in the vain hope of turning it aside. Fukeers and other sacred persons are also sometimes engaged, to offer up prayers to the Heavenly powers, for the same purpose.

21.—All the villages bordering on the river are, more or less, inundated, at the end of the hot weather, and during the rainy season; the floods, however, are most extensive over the Ilaqua of Buggowala; the whole of this Ilaqua becomes entirely submerged, the villages alone being generally built on higher ground than the rest of the country, appear above the surrounding waters; both men, women and children are first rate swimmers, and numbers of both sexes, are constantly to be seen swimming from one village to another; indeed as they have no boats this is the only way in which they can travel about. On one occasion, I remember receiving an application from the Jemadar at the Choukee of Buggowala, for some burkendauses who could swim, as he professed himself unable, efficiently to discharge the duties entrusted to him, without their assistance.

22.—I now come to describe the tract called the "rohee," or up land. This tract comprizes all the rest of the District to the South of the old bank of the river, by which it is separated from the "bhet." The most remarkable feature in it is, what is called the "Dunda," a high bank, which runs up from the Sirsa District, across Pergunah Mokutsur and the Fureedkote territory, and enters the main portion of this District near the village of Jundwala, whence it can only be distinctly traced as far as Moodkee; beyond this point, it only makes its appearance here and there. Major Baker gives a description

* Vide Board's letter to Commissioner, No. 2,622, dated 18th August 1851.

Distribution of the three principal Castes.

Inroads of the Sutlej.

Superstitions of the people on the subject.

Floods most extensive in the Ilaqua of Buggowala.

The Rohee or upland tract.

The Dunda.

Character of the country West of the Dunda.

Character of the country East of the Dunda.

Soils of the Rohee.

Kurur.

The der and doshaee.

of it in his report on the Tehara Canal.* The Sutaj or a branch of it evidently at one time ran along the line of country indicated by the "Dunda," though not within the memory of any one living. The number of deserted sites all about it, shew that the country was formerly much more populous, than at present, and it was in all probability highly fertilized by the stream, which then flowed through it, and looked very different from the dreary waste which it now appears.

23.—It is not, however, so much with the past, as with the present character of the country, that we have now to do. A great difference in the soil, is marked by the course of the Dunda. All the land on the West of it, is of a very inferior description, and far less productive than that to the East. It is generally very sandy, but not that light "bhoor" which is often equal in fertility to soils that bear a better name, but a hard sterile sand, often of a reddish colour, that presents a most hopeless appearance. The Dunda also draws a line between the springs of sweet and brackish water. All the wells to the West of it are brackish, with the exception of those beyond a line drawn a little to the North of, but parallel to, the G. T. Road, the springs of which are probably sweetened by percolation from the river. To the South of this line the water is all brackish, and is more and more so the further you proceed, until, at last, with very rare exceptions, it becomes altogether undrinkable, both for man and beast.

24.—The water to the East of the Dunda is all good, and the nature of the soil, is almost entirely determined by its distance from the river. For two or three miles in width, along the old bank of the river, the soil is very sandy, and full of sandy hillocks. The same description of country, to whatever cause it may be attributed, is, I believe, met with along most Indian rivers, and is often called Bhangur-Bhet, as denoting its transition state; here it is generally termed "Sotura." Beyond the Sotura, the land is of the best description. Here you meet with a fine level plain, and a good firm soil, and the water is sufficiently near the surface, to admit of from 5 to 10 per cent. of the area being irrigated. As you recede from the river, however, the water is found to be at a greater depth below the surface, and though the soil is still good, less of it can be irrigated. Further on still, the water is too deep to be used at all for irrigation, and here, generally, the soil is more sandy, and the sand of the desert country beyond, blows in upon it, and destroys its productive powers.

25.—The principal kinds of soil which are met with in the "rohee" villages, are distinguished under the names of "kurur," "der," "doshaee," and "tibee." The "kurur," as its name denotes, is the hardest kind, but it does not seem quite to answer to the kind called "dakur," described in the reports of Settlement Officers in the N. W. P. It is less hard and unyielding than this description of soil. Gram, cotton, mustard, and jowar, grow best in the "kurur"; in fact, the three last mentioned crops, are scarcely sown in any other kind of soil. It is a question whether, taking a succession of seasons into consideration, the "kurur" or the "der" is more productive. No one doubts that, in a good season, the produce of the "kurur" is much greater, but the "der" makes up to it, or rather becomes the better soil of the two, when there is a deficiency of rain. The "kurur" requires much more ploughing, and can only be efficiently ploughed by strong and expensive cattle. On the whole, however, wherever the best class of cultivators are located, men who turn all the soils to the best account, and who do not live from hand to mouth, but store the grain for two or three years together, and set off the profit of one season against the losses of another, I believe that the "kurur" will be found the most productive soil. It was only, however, in the Ilaqua of Budnee, where the cultivators are about the best in the District, and where I found that there prevailed a decided preference for this description of soil, that I made any difference, between the rates fixed for it and for the "der"; everywhere else, I have applied the same rates to both soils.

26.—The "der", is a lighter kind of soil than the "kurur" and is partly mixed with sand. A lump of "der", if dropped to the ground, breaks altogether, and not, as is the case with the "kurur", into smaller pieces only. It is considered a very good soil, and is preferred to the "kurur" by lazy cultivators. The "doshaee" is a soil,

* Vide No. xxxv, Selections from the Records of Government N. W. P. Project for cutting a canal from the left bank of the Sutlej, near Tehara, below Lodiana.

the surface of which, to the depth of a few inches, is pure sand, with hard ground beneath it. This soil has been generally classed with the "der." It is very productive in dry seasons. During the khureef harvest of 1853-54, when there was a great want of rain, and the produce had entirely dried up every where else, I saw very fine crops of moth, standing in this kind of soil. The surface sand appears to have the effect, of keeping the ground beneath it very moist and cool, and thus a little rain is turned to great account.

27.—"Tibee" is the name given to the very sandy soil; the worst kind is that of a reddish colour; the white tibee, especially where, as is often the case, it is surrounded on all sides by sandhills, the moisture from which would appear to percolate to the lower level of the intermediate fields, often yields a very fine crop, even in a dry season, but, on the whole, this kind of soil is undoubtedly very inferior to any of the other descriptions.

28.—It is curious, how the different kinds of soils are almost invariably indicated, by the size of the fields, and that by merely looking at the field map, you can generally name the soil of which each field is composed, without ever referring to the khusra. The largest fields always consist of the tibee soil, the next in size of the der, and the smallest of the karur. The karur fields are made small, and with rather high ridges, in order to retain the water, and prevent its running off, whereas, in the tibee soil, the water is absorbed where it falls, and no other division of the field, than may be necessary to divide one property from another, is required.

29.—The principal crops produced in the rohee, are barley, jowar, and bajara. It may not seem much to boast of, but the goodness, or otherwise, of the soil is generally determined by the proportion borne by jowar, to the other rain crops; the worst lands are those which produce only "bajara." The following table, shewing the per centage of the different crops, on the total cultivation in two chuks, affords a good specimen of the produce of the whole tract. The first exhibits the produce of a good chuk, in which there is plenty of jowar; the second of an inferior one, where there is a large proportion of bajara.

Name of Chuk.	RUBDEE.						KHUREEF.						Total.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Belura Barley and Gram.	Mustard.	Vegetables.	Cotton.	Mukhee.	Jowar.	Bajara.*	Moth.	Til.	
Chookur Chuk...	3	3	18	14	1	1	63	2	1	31	1	20	100
Moodkee.	0	17	10	16	0	0	6	0	0	13	28	10	100

It should be observed, however, that the measurements were made during a season of very little rain, and subsequent enquiries leave me no room to doubt, that on an average, a great deal more wheat is grown, than is exhibited in the above statement. It is only after a good fall of rain, and with the prospect of a good harvest, that the Zemindars venture on the cultivation of wheat, in the unirrigated land. Barley and gram will always yield some small return, without irrigation, and with very little rain, but the wheat crop becomes an utter failure in a bad season.

30.—The depth of water below the surface, in the rohee, varies from 30 to 100 feet; it is about 30 feet in the "sotura," 40 and 50 feet in the level plain next to the "sotura," further on it increases to 60 or 70 feet, and this is the limit at which irrigation is carried on; further south, again, the depth increases to 90 and 100 feet, and here irrigation is considered impossible, and is never attempted, except it may be in a season of great scarcity, when an acre or two of vegetables are sometimes watered. The average irrigation to each well, in the rohee, is much less than in the bhet, and varies from 12 to 20, acres.

* *Holcus spicatus*

+ *Sesamum orientale*.

Soils known by the size of the Fields.

Crops of the Rohee.

Irrigation in the Rohee.

Cultivators of the Ro-

31.—The proportion of agricultural Mussalmans to Hindoos, in the bhet, is 1 Hindoo to 10 Mussalmans; in the rohee, it is 4 Hindoos to 1 Mussulman. The great majority of the cultivators, in the "rohee" are Juts, but they are not all possessed of the fine qualities usually attributed to this race of cultivators. I have before described the "Dunda", as drawing the line, in a very remarkable manner, between the main physical characteristics of the District. It seems no less formed to divide off the inhabitants, according to their moral peculiarities. The cultivators to the west of the "Dunda", though all Juts, are very bad specimens of their race. This was the home of the celebrated Dacoit Fougoo Sing, and many others of that band, which rendered itself so notorious all over the Punjab; and though they have been kept in order of late, by the strong arm of British rule, still they are a sulky discontented set of people, and I suspect would gladly return to their former pursuits, if they could do so with impunity, which it is to be hoped will never be permitted. The flower of the agricultural population, inhabit the land to the east of the Dunda. There are a few villages of bad characters, in the Ilaqua of Suda Sing, but with this exception, it is impossible to say too much in praise of the cultivating communities. They have all the good qualities, the industry, the zeal for agricultural pursuits, the straight forward disposition, which settlement officers delight to dwell on, and have so often described in other Districts. The Juts of this part of the Ferozepore District, will not be found to fall short of any of these descriptions, and their character requires no further illustration from me.

Outlying portions of the District.

Mokutsur.

32.—Besides the main portion of the District, a description of which I have attempted to give in the preceding paragraphs, there are the outlying portions of Mokutsur, Mehraj, and Bhudour. The boundaries and situation of these Ilaquas, have been before described; it remains, only, that I should give a slight sketch of their other distinguishing features.

33.—Purgunnah Mokutsur is nearly bisected by the "Dunda", which is here very strongly marked. There is the same, or even a greater, difference between the soil to the north and south of it, than that which was before described, as characterizing the course of the ridge, in the main portion of the District. I speak of the soil to the North and South instead of, as before, to the East and West, because the ridge, in traversing this Purgunnah, is gradually altered, from a North and South to an East and West direction. The soil to the North is very sandy, while that to the South is fine and good. The former is called by every one the "bitar", the latter the "ootar"—words, in the language of the District, equivalent to the more familiar terms of "khadir" and "bhangur" in other Districts; though as regards the land to the north of the Dunda, there is no sort of khadir characteristic remaining in it; the soil is as dry on one side of the ridge as the other.

Ootar and Bitar.

34.—These terms "ootar" and "bitar", are evidently derived from the past, and are commemorative of the time, though it is not within the memory of any one living, when the river Sutlej itself, or at least a considerable branch of it, must have flowed along the line of country indicated by the "dunda", and carried fertility into all the adjoining territory. The aspect of the country, must then have been very different to what it is at present. The numerous deserted sites, which are met with in every direction, shew that the country must formerly have been very populous, and indicate a state of prosperity, that has long since disappeared. It is not easy to conceive any thing more dreary, than the present aspect of this portion of the District. Water is generally at a depth of 180 feet below the surface of the soil, but there are scarcely any wells, at least not pukka ones. Not one village in 20 has a pukka well, and in many villages there are not even kutchas wells; with very few exceptions, however, the water in the wells is so salt as to be altogether undrinkable. During about eight months in the year, the people have a sufficient supply of tank water, to render them independent of wells, but for the other four months, and those the hottest of the year, they are obliged to travel great distances every day, to the few favoured spots, where fresh water is to be had. They drive their cattle with them, but in consequence of the distance, the unfortunate animals are only able to quench their thirst once in the 24 hours. In some villages, where the water is not very brackish, the people manage to make a beverage of it, by mixing it with milk.

35.—Under such unfavourable circumstances, it will not be supposed, that the country is very populous; there is only an average of 66 persons to the square mile. The cultivators in the "hitar" are almost entirely Mussulmans, many of them Beloochees; in the "kotar" i. e. to the south of the "danda, they are all Juts. A similar disposition of castes was before noticed, as prevailing between the bhut and the rohee, of the main portion of the district. I don't know why it is, that the Mussulmans always command the majority of the population near the river, and the Hindoos at a distance from it. The same would appear to be the case, in other Districts also.

36.—The other outlying portions of Mehraj and Bhudour, are much more favourably situated, than the one which I have just been describing. Water is here also at a great depth, about 200 feet below the surface, but it is sweet and good, and there are pucks wells in every village. The cultivators are all Juts, and a highly industrious and thriving set of people. The soil is very sandy, and there are in places immense heaps of drifted sand; the land between these sandhills which is also very sandy is much prized. It is called "bohul", and keeps moist and cool, with very little rain, and yields very fine crops.

37.—The general description of the District, which I have attempted to give in the preceding paragraphs, was intended by me as an introduction, to the more particular grounds, on which the assessment has been ultimately fixed, but before entering on this subject, it will be proper to give some account of the different Ilaquas, the population, castes, principal towns, markets, roads, trades, manufactures, agriculture, education, &c. A few particulars on such subjects, seems generally to be looked for in a settlement report, and statistics relating to them, are always collected during the progress of the settlement.

38.—The district of Ferozepore was first formed in 1835, on the death of the Rance Luchman Koonwur, whose estate, consisting of the Ilagua of Ferozepore, then lapsed to the British Government. Captain (now Sir H. M.) Lawrence, who was in charge of the District, for about three years, wrote, in the year 1841, a long and interesting report on it. He first finds mention of Ferozepore in the Ayin Akbaree, where it is noted as one of six Purgunahs, subject to Soobah Mooltan. Its limits, however, must have been much more extensive, than they are now, as its revenue is registered at 1,14,79,404 dirms, equivalent to nearly three lakhs of rupees. The fort is stated to have been built in the time of Ferozsha the 3rd, who reigned from A. D. 1351, to 1387. "The town and Territory of Ferozepore" says Captain Lawrence "bear every appearance of having not only been long located, but of having been, at one time, rich and populous; the numerous old wells, and sites of villages, throughout the present waste lands, shew that they once were cultivated, and the extensive ruins about the town, prove it to have been a large and substantially built City." During the decay of the Empire, the country, which had been nearly waste, was occupied by the Dogurs, who are said to have been originally Chouhan Rajpoots, from the neighbourhood of Delhi, where they were converted to Mahometanism. From Delhi, they emigrated to the country round Pak Puttan, whence they gradually advanced along the banks of the Sutlej, until about A. D. 1760, they took possession, under their different chiefs, of the Ilaquas of Ferozepore, Khaee, Mullanwala, and Buggowala. The descendants of these chiefs, are the principal proprietors, of most of the villages in these Ilaquas. The Dogurs were nominally subjects of the Empire, but they appear to have murdered, one after another, every ruler, or Foujdar as he was called, who was placed over them; until, finally, all attempt even at keeping them under control was abandoned. They then took to cutting each others throats, and a state of the most frightful anarchy seems to have ensued. In A. D. 1764, the Sikh Chief, Goorja Singh, crossed the Sutlej, and took possession of the town and fort of Ferozepore. His nephew, Goor-buksh Singh, after many vicissitudes of fortune, finally established his authority over a great part of the Dogur territory. He subsequently divided his estates among his sons. The villages constituting the present Ilagua of Ferozepore, were allotted to Dhuma Singh, the second son. Runjeet Singh attempted to deprive him of his territory, but on his appealing to the British Government, who had guaranteed the status of 1808, which was previous to Runjeet Singh's invasion, he was taken under its protection and the Maharaja was compelled to desist from attempts against the independance of Ferozepore. Sir-dar Dhuana Singh was succeeded by his widow Luchman Koonwur, on whose death, in

Cultivation of Purgunah Mokutsur.

Mehraj and Bhudour.

HISTORY & STATISTICS.

Reason for introducing these subjects.

Ilagua Ferozepore.

Further additions to the Ferozepore District.

Ilagua Khaee.

Ilagua Mullanwala.

Ilagua Buggowala.

1835, as she left no children, the territory lapsed to the British Government. Captain Lawrence, in his report, gives the past history of Ferozepore in great detail. For further particulars, therefore, I would refer you to this report, an extract from which I have given, as an appendix to this letter, as I find no record in this Office, of its ever having been submitted, for the information of the superior authorities.

39.—This Ilagua, containing an area of 96 square miles, was all that the Ferozepore District consisted of, until after the Sutlej campaign, at the close of 1845, when there were added to it, the Ilaquas of Khaee, Buggowala, Umburhur, Zeera, Moodkee, and a portion of Kotekapoor, Gooroo-Hur-Suhaee, Jhoombha, Kote Bhaee, Bhoochon, and Mehraj. In 1847, the District was still further enlarged, on the abolition of the Wudnee District, which was divided between Loodiana and Ferozepore. To Ferozepore were transferred the Ilaquas of Mullanwala, Mukhoo, Dharmkote, Kote Essay Khan, Wudnee, Chophur Chuk, Maree, and Sada Singhwala. In the same year, Sultan Khanwala was taken from Fureedkote, in exchange for a portion of Kotekapoor. The next addition was made in 1852, that of the excess portion, of Ilagua Kotekapoor, and Mokutsur, which were originally part of the Lahore demense, beyond the Jagheer of 35,000 rupees, annual value, conferred by the British Government on the Fureedkote Raja, out of these Ilaquas, and which had hitherto remained in trust with the Raja, who paid the revenue assessed thereon, into the Ferozepore treasury. This was an addition of about 500 square miles. During the following year 1853, the Ilagua of Cheeruk became a portion of the District, under the operation of the Government rule regarding shared estates. The last addition to the District, was that made last year, of the Ilagua of Bhudour. I propose to give a short account, of each of these different Ilaquas.

40.—The Ilagua of Khaee, as I have already stated, formed part of the Dogur territory. This Ilagua, with other neighbouring ones, was no doubt originally included in the Purgunah of Ferozepore, as its limits were in the time of the Emperor Akbar. It was entirely waste, however, when the Dogurs took possession of it. The origin of the name of Khaee is not known. It was the designation of a "teh", or deserted site, near which one of the Dogur chiefs located the present village of Khaee; from this "teh", I have lately dug up a sufficient number of bricks to metal nearly ten miles of road, from which circumstance, some idea of the extent of these remains may be formed. At the same time that Goorja Singh acquired Ferozepore, Jy Singh, another Sikh Chief, took possession of Khaee. He was compelled to yield to Nizamooden, the Puthan Chief of Kusoor, whose rise to power will be described in my account of Mundote. A. D. 1804, Runjeet Singh dispossessed the Kusoor Chief, and made over the Ilagua, in Jagheer, to his favourite Sirdar, Nehal Singh Atareewala. It was afterwards transferred to Sirdar Dhurm Singh, who is still alive, and a pensioner in the Lahore District, on condition of his furnishing a contingent of 50 sowars. In 1843, it was incorporated in the Lahore demense.

41.—Ilagua Mullanwala was also part of the Dogur territory. Mullanwala Khas, the first founded and principal village, was located by one of the Dogur Chiefs named Mulla. On the irruption of the Sikhs, the Aloowala Chief, Jussa Singh, about A. D. 1760, took possession of it, and the surrounding villages, and established a thannah at Mullanwala, since which time, the limits of this thannah have been known as a separate Ilagua. With the exception of a few villages, which were taken from them by Runjeet Singh, and merged in the Ilagua of Buggowala, the Aloowala family retained possession of this Ilagua, as well as of all their other ancestral possessions on this side the Sutlej, in which they had been assured of protection by the British Government, until the Sutlej campaign, when, in consequence of the hostile part taken by them, these estates were confiscated.

42.—The territory of Ilagua Buggowala, with the exception of the island villages, and Buggowala Khas, was originally included in Mullanwala. There were some Dogur villages on the other side of the Sutlej, which were held in Jagheer, subject to the Government of Runjeet Singh, by Dehssa Singh, Mujeethee; one of these villages named Til-lee was transferred to this bank, by a change in the course of the river. On some land which had been newly thrown up, by the same change in the river, a Dogur of Til-lee,

named Buggoo, founded the village of Buggoowala, where Dehna Singh built a fort. After this, Dehna Singh, with the assistance of Runjeet Singh, took possession of several of the adjoining villages, belonging to the Ilaua of Mullanwala, and subject to the Aloowala chief. He gave the control of them to his agent, who resided at Buggoowala. Thus was formed the Ilaua of Buggoowala. The island villages, the area of which was thrown up by the river, on the occasion of the change in its course, before alluded to, were subsequently peopled by Dogurs, from the opposite bank. Dehna Singh was succeeded by his son Lehna Singh, who kept possession of the Ilaua, until it was confiscated by the British Government, after the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46.

43.—The Ilaua of Mukhoo was, about 100 years ago, occupied by the Nypals, a caste of Mussulmans, much resembling the Dogurs, who came originally from Sirsa. There is no trace of any former inhabitants of this Ilaua, and at that time it was probably an entire waste. Like the Dogurs, the Nypals were originally subjects of the Empire, and then became virtually independant, until Jussa Singh, the Aloowala Chief, took possession of the territory, established a thannah at Mukhoo, and created the Ilaua now known by that name. His successors held it in Jagheer, until the Sutlej campaign. The name Mukhoo, is said to have been given by a fuker named Mohummud, who had been to Mecca, and settled on this spot, where the village was subsequently located. He intended to call it Mecca, but the name was corrupted, by the incorrect pronunciation of the residents, into Mukhoo.

44.—There are many deserted sites in Ilaua Zeera, but it had been a long time before an utter waste, when, in A. D. 1808, Syud Ahmud Shah came from Gogaira, and founded the village of Zeera, Khas. He was driven out by the Sikh Chief, Mohur Singh, Nishanewala, during whose rule, nearly all the villages in this Ilaua were located. Mohur Singh, in his turn, was compelled to yield to Deewan Mohkum Chund, Runjeet Singh's General, and thus the Ilaua was added to the Lahore demense. It was afterwards divided into two portions, of which the eastern portion, which preserved the name of the Zeera Ilaua, was made over to Surboolund Khan, a servant of the Lahore Govt., and the western portion, from that time called Ilaua Umburhur, from the principal village in it, was assigned as an appanage to Shere Sing, the son of the Punjab sovereign. At a later date, Shere Sing got possession of the whole of the original Ilaua, and abolished the subdivision of Umburhur.

45.—The territory now included in the Ilauas of Kote Eesay Khan, Dhurm-kote and Futtehgurb, is said to have formerly belonged to Rajpoots of the Poomar tribe. Their sovereign resided at Juner, which is said to have been founded by Raja Jun. I doubt know what truth there may be in this story, but I can testify to the extensive remains of some great city, at the foot of which the present village, which still bears the name of Juner, and belongs to Ilaua Kote Eesay Khan, is situated. These remains consist of high mounds of bricks and earth, intermixed, and occupy an area of about 300 acres. This is by far the most extensive deserted site in the District, and from its height, it is conspicuous at a great distance above the surrounding country. It is worthy of remark, also, if any reliance can be placed in etymology, that the name of this place Juner, has quite a foreign sound; the affix "er" "or" "ner" forms the name of no other village in the district. In the language of Rajpootana, it signifies a hill or mound, and forms the name of numerous places in that country, as Ajmer, Jussulmer, Bikaner, Amber, &c.

46.—The story goes, that about 600 years ago Shekh Chachoo, and Khilchee, Munj Rajpoots, came to Huttoor, a village in the Raja's dominions, and were favourably received by the Poomars, who gave them lands, and allowed them to dwell among them. When the Munj people had become strong and numerous, they fought with the Poomars, and drove them out of the land, and took possession of their territory. Chukhoo, the grandson of Chachoo, is said to have been received with great honour by the Emperor of Delhi, who confirmed him in his rule over the country, which his grandfather had conquered. Rao Daood, his descendant, received the title of Rae Raccan, from the Emperor Shere Shah. Another of his successors, Rae Alyas, who ruled the country in the reign of Akbar, is said to have been solicited by that monarch, to give him his daughter in

Ilaua Mukhoo.

Ilaua Zeera.

Dominions of Rajah Jun.

The Munj Rajpoots.

marriage. This he refused to do, in consequence of which, the greater part of his territory was taken from him, and made over to other, but distant, members of the same family, subject no doubt to the payment of a certain tribute, the amount of which I have not been able to ascertain. To Shadee Khan, was allotted the "tuppa" or portion called Shadeewal, the limits of which seem to have been the same with the present Ilaua. Kote Eesay Khan. Moose Khan acquired possession of "tuppa" Kiryal, and Julal Khan of "tuppa" Julalabad, both of which were portions of the present Ilaua of Dhurm-kote. The possessions of the descendants of Rae Alyas, were still further encroached on by later monarchs. At the commencement of our rule, the village of Rae Kote, in Loodiana, was the only remnant left to this family, of their former extensive possessions, and this village lapsed to the British Government a few months ago, on the death of Rancee Bhagbhuree, the widow of Rae Alyas, the last member of this house.

Ilaua Kote Eesay Khan.

47.—Net Ahmud Khan, the son of Shadee Khan, went to Delhi, where he strung a bow, which had been presented by the king of Persia, a feat which no other member of the court had been able to perform, in consequence of which he obtained great favour in the sight of the Delhi emperor, and received the title of Nawaub. One of his descendants, Nawaub Eesay Khan, about A. D. 1740, resisted the authority of the Delhi emperor, and attempted to make himself independant. He was for some time successful, but was at last subdued by a large force sent against him, under the command of Shah Zad Khan, and was himself killed in the conflict, by an arrow shot by a man named Oomur Khan. The Nawaub is said to have displayed great valour in this fight, and to have had a personal encounter with Shah Zad Khan in which he attacked him with the greatest vigour, but all to no purpose. With reference to this encounter, the following proverb is current in the mouth of every resident in this Ilaua.

"Eesay Khan mareean Shahzad jhuleean"
"Kya kuren Munj puha wuleean."

The meaning of which is, that all the strokes aimed by Eesay Khan, of the Munj tribe, at Shahzad, were aimed to no purpose; proverbially, it is applied to any unsuccessful undertaking, on which great efforts have been wasted. It was this Eesay Khan after whom the Ilaua is now called, and who built a fort at Shadeenah, and changed the name of the village into Kote Eesay Khan, the name that it now bears. Notwithstanding the rebellious spirit shewn by Eesay Khan, his son, Moose Khan, was permitted to sit on the gaddet, after making proper submission. He was succeeded by Kadur Bux Khan whose territory was invaded, about A. D. 1760, by Jussa Singh, the Aloowala chief, who kept possession of the whole of it, with the exception of a few villages, which he still allowed Kadur Bux Khan to retain. His successors despoiled the family still more, and now all that is left of their ancient possessions, to the four sons of Kadur Bux, who are still alive, is 26 ghoomas in the village of Kote Eesay Khan, in which they have a life interest, and a biswadaree allowance of 5 per cent. on the revenue of the same village, which I lately assigned them, in acknowledgement of their former proprietary rights.

Ilaua Dhurm-kote.

48.—The tuppas of Kiryal and Julalabad, were invaded and subjected in A. D. 1760, by the Sikh chief Tara Singh, of the Dullehwala confederacy. He built the fort of Dhurm-kote, and changed its former name of Koetulpoor, into its present one of Dhurm-kote, and fixed his residence there, and thus established the Ilaua of Dhurm-kote. His son Jhunda, was compelled to yield to the victorious arm of Deewan Mohkum Chund, who was so successful in establishing the authority of his master Runjeet Singh, on this side of the Sutlej. Jhunda Singh was despoiled of all his territory, but some followers of his, of the Budeeha family, to whom he had made over five or six villages in Jagheer, were allowed to retain them, on professing obedience to the new Monarch, and the present incumbents have been confirmed in possession, for their life time, on payment of the usual commutation.

Ilaua Futtehgurb.

49.—The tract now known as Ilaua Futtehgurb, and which was part of the territory of the Nypals, was also taken possession of by Tara Singh, who made over the greater portion of it to his cousin Koer Singh, besides three villages to another cousin named Dhurm Singh, who founded the present flourishing village of Dhurm Singhwala, and two villages to one of his followers named Tota Singh. Koer Singh was succeeded

by Hurree Singh, who built Futtchgurh, and gave the name to the Ilaua. Hurree Singh fled on Mohkum Chund's invasion, and his territory was annexed to the Lahore demense, but Dhurm Singh and Tota Singh were allowed to retain their grants, which have been also upheld by the British Government, the former in perpetuity, the latter for the life time of the present incumbent.

50.—Of the early history of the territory called Ilaua Suda Singhwala, very little is known. In Akbar's time, it, probably, together with Dhurmikote, Kote Eesay Khan, and most of the adjoining Ilauas, formed part of the Pergunah of Tehara, Soobah Sirhind; most of the villages, however, are of very recent location. The Ilaua appears to have been held in farm for some years, by the Nawaub Eesay Khan. On the invasion of the Sikhs, it was portioned out among four chiefs:—1st, Suda Singh, who founded the village of Suda Singhwala, and gave his name to the Ilaua.—2nd, Kurm Singh, brother of Suda Singh.—3rd, Dyal Singh, Goorchurha.—4th, Nahur Singh, Anundpooreea. Suda Singh and Kurm Singh died without direct heirs, and their inheritance fell to the daughter of a third brother, named Dul Singh, who was married to Oottum Singh, the grandson of Nahur Singh. Oottum Singh thus acquired possession of nearly the whole of the Ilaua. His possessions were forfeited to the British Government, which decreed the confiscation of all lands held by the Anundpoorees, in consequence of their defection during the Sutlej war. The descendants of Dyal Singh, still retain their conquests, and are the Jagheedars of the villages of Suleena and Nidhan wala.

51.—The villages now composing the Ilaua of Wudnee, were formerly held by the Rae of Raekot, whose history was before given. They appear to have been part of Pergunah Tehara. The boundary line of this Pergunah cannot now be ascertained, but probably the present Ilaua of Dhurmikote, Choochur Chuk, and Wudnee, were included in Pergunah Tehara, and the rest of the District in Pergunah Ferozepore. The Zemindars of this Ilaua, together with those of a large part of the adjoining territory of Puttiala, are Dhareewal Juts. A daughter of Mehr Mitha, a Dhareewal Zeminder of the village of Kangur, now in Puttiala, was married to the Emperor Akbar. It is related that the Emperor first saw her at a well, in her native village. She had two pitchers of water on her head, at the same time she caught a young buffalo, which had escaped from its owner, putting her foot on the rope attached to its head, and thus held the headstrong animal, without losing her balance, until he came up to claim it. The Emperor was so much delighted with this feat of strength and courage, that he made her his wife, in the hopes that she would be the mother of children no less courageous than herself. On her father Mehr Mitha, he conferred the title of Meean, and gave him a Jagheer of 120 villages, of which, Kangur was the centre, and which was thence called the Ilaua of Kangur. On the fall of the Empire, the chiefs of Puttiala and Nabha despoiled the Meean family of a great part of their possessions, including the village of Kangur; the remainder, from that time known as Ilaua Wudnee, was seized by Runjeet Singh, and conferred by him on his Mother-in-law, Suda Kour, who was the daughter of a Zemindar of the village of Baakee, in the same Ilaua. The subsequent quarrels of Runjeet Singh, and his intriguing mother-in-law, the interference of the British Government &c., are narrated in every history of the Sikhs, and need not be enlarged on in this report. The descendants of Mehr Mitha though they were never converted to Mahometanism, are still known as Meeans. All that now remains to them of their former possessions, are 8 ploughs in Mouza Deena, 50 ghoomaas in Boorj Humeera, and a small puttee in Dhoolkote, which have been upheld by the British Government, for the life time of the present incumbent. The fort of Wudnee was built by Meean Himmatt Khan, of the same family.

52.—Ilaua Choochur Chuk, was also part of the territory under the Rae of Raekote; most of the villages in it are named after different Chiefs of this house. Before the irruption of the Sikhs, however, the Zemindars appear to have rendered themselves altogether independant. They fought with Mohkum Chund, but were soon overcome, and the Ilaua was added to the Lahore demense. It was then made over in farm to Sodhee Jousahir Singh, whose brother and sons now hold several villages rent free, in this, and the Kotekapooria Ilaua, the grants of Maharaja Runjeet Singh.

Ilaua Suda Singhwala

Ilaua Wudnee

Ilaua Choochur Chuk

Ilaua Cheeruk

The area of Ilaua Cheeruk, which is entirely Jagheer, contained originally only one village, that of Cheeruk, which was located by a Jut named Jhunda, near an old site of that name. He was a subject of the Chief of Raekote. It is said that he stole the Chief's horse, and though he was apprehended with the stolen property in his possession, the Chief said he was such a bold man to attempt to steal his horse, that he would not punish him, but would honour him with a rent free grant of the village of Cheeruk. The present proprietors of the land, are the descendants of Jhunda, but the revenues of the Jagheer belong only to the eldest son. The other villages in this Ilaua were all located at subsequent periods, within the area of the original village of Cheeruk. During the troubled times that occurred on the dissolution of the Empire, the heir of Jhunda put himself under the protection of the Chief of Kulseean, to whom he agreed to pay one half of his revenue, as protection money, or "rakhee" as it was called. This division has continued up to the present day, and though the Chief of Kulseean has no longer the power of affording protection, he still shares in half the Jagheer.

Ilauas Koté Kapoor, Mokutsur, Marce, and Moodkee.

53.—The Ilaua of Kotekapoor, Mokutsur, Maree, Moodkee, and the state of Fureedkote, formed originally one territory, under the rule of the Sirdarkapoor. The Zemindars of this territory are almost all Burar Juts, and are said to be descendants of one Sungur, of Chukran, once a large village, but now a deserted site, in Ilaua Kotekapoor. The Bhuttees of Sirsa, who were converted to Mahometanism, and the Burars, were originally descended from a common ancestor. In the reign of the Emperor Akbar, they had a dispute about the limits of their respective territories. Munsoor Bhuttee had a daughter married to Akbar, through whose influence he obtained an interview with the Emperor at Delhi. At the same time a Khutree of Chukran, as is asserted, out of regard to Sungur, gave his daughter in marriage to the Deewan Joda Mul, and then went to Delhi, with Bhullun, the son of Sungur, whom he brought to the notice of the great financier. The Emperor called both for Munsoor and Bhullun, to give them dresses of honour, and as Munsoor who was the first to receive it, was tying on the turban, Bhullun caught hold of the other end, and wound it round his own head; in the scuffle that ensued, the turban was rent in two. The two pieces being measured, were found to be exactly equal, whereupon the Emperor decided, that the disputed territory should be divided between the Burars and the Bhuttees, in the same proportion. The line of demarcation between Bhutteana, or Sirsa, and Kote Kapoor, was then drawn, and continues to be the boundary between these territories, to the present day. From this occurrence, became current the saying, so well known to every Burar.

"Bhullun cheera pharee Ukbur kedurbar"

"T'was Bhullun rent the turban in Akbar's durbar"

Bhullun after this acquired great influence, and was appointed "punch," or representative, of all the Burars, and paid in their revenue to the Soobah. Bhullun was succeeded by his nephew Kapoor, who rose to a still greater height, built the fort of Kote Kapoor, and during the decline of the Empire, made himself an independant chief and ruler over all the Burars, who inhabited the territory. Kapoor was succeeded by his son Sookna, and Sookna by Jodh Singh. Jodh Singh gave his brother, Humeer Singh the territory now known as Fureedkote, and he also became an independant chief. Jodh Singh was succeeded by his son Teg Singh, during whose incumbency, Maha Singh Surae, the brother-in-law of the Puttiala Raja, with the assistance of some Puttiala troops, seized Moodkee, and 18 other villages, and established his authority over the Ilaua, which has been since known as that of Moodkee. In A. D. 1807, Deewan Mohkum Chund conquered the whole of Teg Singh's territory, and annexed it to the Lahore state. He also despoiled Maha Singh of most of his villages, but left him in possession of shares in two of them, Putlee and Hookoomutwala, which has since been confirmed by the British Government, to his nephew Kala Singh, for his life time. Mohkum Chund established three thannas at Kotekapoor, Mokutsur, and Marce, since which time the villages subject to each of these thannas, have been known as separate Ilauas.

Ilaua Sooltan Khanwala

54.—The Ilaua of Sooltan Khanwala, so called from Sooltan Khanwala, the principal village in it, which was founded by Sooltan Khan, a native of Mulwal, was a dismal waste, when Pabar Singh, the father of the present ruler of Fureedkote, took possession

of it, and located there the different villages now composing this Ilaua. It was transferred to this district in 1847, from Fureedkote, in exchange for a portion of the Kotekapoor Ilaua, which was a part of the confiscated demense of Lahore. The British Government wished for the exchange, because the Sooltan Khanwala Ilaua was situated within only two miles of the Ferozepore cantonments, and two of the main roads to the N. W. Provinces, the Umballa and the Kurnaul roads, passed through it.

55.—The Ilauas of Mehraj, Bhoochon, Jhoombha, and Kate Bhaie, are all Jagheer, inhabited principally by Burar Juts, and the Jagheedars are also Burars. They meet the Burars of Kotekapoor in a common ancestor, before the time of Sungur. There were two very celebrated men of this branch of the Burars, Dahur and Bhor. Dahur had a son Choudhree Nanuk, of whom it is related that he founded Phoolchur, in Bhutinda. The son of Nanuk was Choudhree Adam. He had no son. He went to Umritsur to see Gooroo Ram Das, the fourth descendant from Gooroo Nanuk; Gooroo Ram Das listened to his prayers, and told him he should have a son, whom he was to call Bhuktoo. Bhuktoo was born accordingly, and taken by his grateful father to Umritsur, to visit Gooroo Urjoon, who had succeeded to the priesthood, on the death of his father Ram Das. Urjoon received the child with great affection, and called him his brother ("Bhaee"), since which time all the descendants of Bhuktoo have been called Bhaees, as the Bhaee of Urnowlee, the Bhaee of Jhoombha, &c. Bhaee Bhuktoo had two sons, Bhaee Jeewan, and Bhaee Gora. From Bhaee Jeewan are descended the Jagheedars, 793 in number, of the three villages called Chukkan, in Ilaua Bhoochon, and Zubur Jung Singh, the present Jagheedar of Jhoombha.

56.—Bhaee Gora, the other son of Bhuktoo, built the fort of Bhutinda. His grandson, Goor Bukah Singh, had six sons. The eldest, Nidhan Singh, got possession of the whole of Thanesar. Another son, Desoo Singh, acquired Kythul. The Bhaees of Urnowlee are the descendants of Sookha Singh, the youngest son. Urnowlee is their principal estate. Their possessions in the Ferozepore District, are the Ilauas of Kate Bhaie, and Bhoochon, with the exception of the three villages of Chukkan before referred to.

57.—I now return to another branch of the Burars, descended from Choudhree Bhor. His son was Mehraj, whose descendants were known as Mehraj keean, and dwelt at Pheenowal. The fourth in descent from Mehraj, was Mohun. In the reign of the Emperor Shah Jehan, Mohun left Pheenowal, and founded the village of Mehraj, and became the disciple of Goroo Govind. Mohun had five sons, from whom are descended the Jagheedars of Mehraj, now numbering 6728 persons. Phool, one of the grandsons of Mohun, left Mehraj, and founded the village of Phool, about 5 miles from Mehraj, and now in the Nabha territory. The descendants of Phool are called Phoolkeeah. Among them are numbered the chiefs of Puttiala, Nabha, and Jheendh, Bhudour, and Mulloudh. With the exception of Mehraj and Chukkan, a single chief is at the head of each of the estates possessed by the Burar family, or at least all the descendants of the first common ancestor who acquired the estate, did not share alike, in both sovereign and proprietary rights, as was the case in Mehraj and Chukkan. Theoretically, these two states were small republics, which managed their own affairs, through their punches, or hereditary representatives. Great harmony, however, could not be expected, where there were so many rulers, and different parties, in these states, constantly called in some of the greater powers in the neighbourhood, to their assistance. Puttiala being the strongest, was the power that most frequently interfered in their affairs. They seem also, but especially Mehraj, to have given a great deal of trouble to the Agency Court.

58.—The last Ilaua which I have to describe, is that of Gooroo-Hur-Suhace. This was a waste tract, between the territory of the Dogurs, and the Burars, and was a constant subject of dispute between them. About 100 years ago, a Sodhee named Gooroo-Hur-Suhace, a native of Mohummudeepoor, in Kusoor, who had fled from his home on Ahmud Shah's invasion of the country, pitched his tent on this tract. Sooltan, the Dogur chief, afforded him protection and encouraged him to settle in this place, rightly considering that his presence there, would be the best safe guard against the incursions of the Burars and prevent any further disputes between them and the Dogurs. The Burars also regarded him with favourable eyes. He was a priest of their own religion; and final-

Ilauas Bhoochon, Kate Bhaie and Jhoombha.

Urnowlee.

Ilaua Mehraj.

Ilaua Gooroo Hur Suhace.

ly, with the consent of both parties, he was permitted to ride his horse round the waste land on the borders, and thus fixed the boundary of Ilaua Hur-Suhace. The genealogy of Gooroo-Hur-Suhace is given in Cunningham's History of the Sikhs. He was eighth in descent from Gooroo Ram Das. Gooroo Goolab Singh, the present Jagheedar, is fourth in descent from Hur-Suhace. The villages composing the Ilaua, were gradually founded at different intervals. During the invasion of the Sikhs, the Gooroo's title was always respected, and he has been confirmed in possession by the British Government.

Adjoining native states.

59.—The Native states of Fureedkote, and Mundote, are not properly a portion of the Ferozepore District; still they give the Deputy Commissioner as much trouble, and there are almost as many cases connected with them, as if they actually were a portion of the district. In forming an estimate of the duties which devolve on the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore, it should not be forgotten, that in addition to all the regular work of his District, he has these two states to look after. The cases connected with them, are shown in neither criminal, civil, nor revenue statements, but they are not the less difficult and irksome, and take up a considerable portion of his time. Agents from the Nabha and Puttiala States are also attached to the Ferozepore Court, but there are comparatively few cases connected with them, and they are much more easily disposed of. The reason is, that these larger states are much better governed, and there is much less tyranny practised, than in the petty principalities of Fureedkote and Mundote, the chiefs of which are worthy of very little confidence. The territory of these states, also, is very much mixed up with the Ferozepore District, a report on which would be incomplete, without some short description of them.

Fureedkote state.

60.—The territory of Fureedkote, lies principally between the main portion of the Ferozepore District, and the outlying Purgunah of Mokutaur; on the North East, it also touches on Mundote, and to the South East, on Puttiala. It contains an area of 643 square miles. Its population, according to a census taken by Mr. Davidson, the late settlement Officer of the Loodianah District is 50,587. The state of Fureedkote consists of two portions, 1st.—Fureedkote proper, 2nd.—the Jagheer of Rs. 35,000, annual value, conferred on the Raja, for his attachment to the British cause, during the Sutlej campaign, and which formed a part of the Kotekapoor Ilaua. The whole revenue of Fureedkote, probably amounts to about Rs. 75,000. In my account of Kotekapoor, I shewed how Fureedkote proper, was originally included in the state of Kotekapoor, under the rule of Sirdar Jodh Singh, who gave Fureedkote, and the other villages now composing Fureedkote proper, to his brother, Humeer Singh. Humeer Singh's grandson, Churut Singh, was murdered by his uncle, Dul Singh, who thus usurped the "guddee." He was soon after, however, put to death by his subjects, who restored the direct line of succession, by the installation of Goolab Singh, the young son of Churut Singh. Some years later, he is supposed to have been murdered by his younger brother, Puhar Singh, who succeeded him. His death, however, is involved in much mystery, and the evidence against Puhar Singh, by no means, amounts to what would be considered legal proof; still the general impression throughout the country is, that the murder was perpetrated by his orders. Puhar Singh, however, whatever flaw there may be in his title, proved himself a great and wise prince. He was the Zemindar's friend. He located many new villages, and caused large waste tracts to be, for the first time, brought under the plough. He induced many cultivators from the neighbouring Lahore territory, to desert their native villages, and settle in the Fureedkote lands, by the light rates which he promised them, and by the good faith with which he kept his promises. There are many villages in Fureedkote, which bear the same name as others in the Ferozepore District, the new settlers carrying the name of their parent villages with them. The Lahore ruler was unable to resent these proceedings, as the Fureedkote chief was under the protection of the British Government. He was one of our most faithful allies during the Sutlej campaign, and was rewarded, for his attachment to the British cause, by the donation of a Jagheer, the annual value of which was Rs. 35,000, as has been already stated, and by the title of Raja, which was then, for the first time, conferred on him.

The present Raja.

61.—Puhar Singh died in 1849, and was succeeded by his son, Wuzer Singh, the present Raja, a weak man, and an incompetent ruler. The prestige, however, of Puhar Singh's acts still remains, neither would the natural disposition of the present Raja, lead

of it, and located there the different villages now composing this Ilaua. It was transferred to this district in 1847, from Fureedkote, in exchange for a portion of the Kotekapoora Ilaua, which was a part of the confiscated demense of Lahore. The British Government wished for the exchange, because the Sooltan Khanwala Ilaua was situated within only two miles of the Ferozepore cantonments, and two of the main roads to the N. W. Provinces, the Umballa and the Kurnaul roads, passed through it.

55.—The Ilauas of Mehraj, Bhoochoon, Jhoombha, and Kote Bhaie, are all Jagheer, inhabited principally by Burar Juts, and the Jagheedars are also Burars. They meet the Burars of Kotekapoora in a common ancestor, before the time of Sungur. There were two very celebrated men of this branch of the Burars, Dabur and Bhor. Dabur had a son Chowdhree Nanuk, of whom it is related that he founded Phoolchur, in Bhutinda. The son of Nanuk was Choudhree Adam. He had no son. He went to Umritsur to see Gooroo Ram Das, the fourth descendant from Gooroo Nanuk; Gooroo Ram Das listened to his prayers, and told him he should have a son, whom he was to call Bhuktoo. Bhuktoo was born accordingly, and taken by his grateful father to Umritsur, to visit Gooroo Urjoon, who had succeeded to the priesthood, on the death of his father Ram Das. Urjoon received the child with great affection, and called him his brother ("Bhaee"), since which time all the descendants of Bhuktoo have been called Bhaees, as the Bhaee of Urnowlee, the Bhaee of Jhoombha, &c. Bhaee Bhuktoo had two sons, Bhaee Jeewan, and Bhaee Gora. From Bhaee Jeewan are descended the Jagheedars, 793 in number, of the three villages called Chukkan, in Ilaua Bhoochoon, and Zubur Jung Singh, the present Jagheedar of Jhoombha.

56.—Bhaee Gora, the other son of Bhuktoo, built the fort of Bhutinda. His grandson, Goor Bukah Singh, had six sons. The eldest, Nidhan Singh, got possession of the whole of Thanesar. Another son, Desoo Singh, acquired Kythul. The Bhaees of Urnowlee are the descendants of Sookha Singh, the youngest son. Urnowlee is their principal estate. Their possessions in the Ferozepore District, are the Ilauas of Kote Bhaie, and Bhoochoon, with the exception of the three villages of Chukkan before referred to.

57.—I now return to another branch of the Burars, descended from Choudhree Bhor. His son was Mehraj, whose descendants were known as Mehraj keean, and dwelt at Pheenowal. The fourth in descent from Mehraj, was Mohun. In the reign of the Emperor Shah Jehan, Mohun left Pheenowal, and founded the village of Mehraj, and became the disciple of Gooroo Govind. Mohun had five sons, from whom are descended the Jagheedars of Mehraj, now numbering 6728 persons. Phool, one of the grandsons of Mohun, left Mehraj, and founded the village of Phool, about 5 miles from Mehraj, and now in the Nabha territory. The descendants of Phool are called Phoolkeeah. Among them are numbered the chiefs of Puttiala, Nabha, and Jheendh, Bhudour, and Mulloudh. With the exception of Mehraj and Chukkan, a single chief is at the head of each of the estates possessed by the Burar family, or at least all the descendants of the first common ancestor who acquired the estate, did not share alike, in both sovereign and proprietary rights, as was the case in Mehraj and Chukkan. Theoretically, these two states were small republics, which managed their own affairs, through their punches, or hereditary representatives. Great harmony, however, could not be expected, where there were so many rulers, and different parties in these states, constantly called in some of the greater powers in the neighbourhood, to their assistance. Puttiala being the strongest, was the power that most frequently interfered in their affairs. They seem also, but especially Mehraj, to have given a great deal of trouble to the Agency Court.

58.—The last Ilaua which I have to describe, is that of Gooroo-Hur-Suhace. This was a waste tract, between the territory of the Dogurs, and the Burars, and was a constant subject of dispute between them. About 100 years ago, a Sodhee named Gooroo-Hur-Suhace, a native of Mohummudeepoor, in Kusoor, who had fled from his home on Ahmad Shah's invasion of the country, pitched his tent on this tract. Sooltan, the Dogur chief, afforded him protection and encouraged him to settle in this place, rightly considering that his presence there, would be the best safe guard against the incursions of the Burars and prevent any further disputes between them and the Dogurs. The Burars also regarded him with favourable eyes. He was a priest of their own religion, and final-

Ilauas Bhoochoon, Kote Bhaie and Jhoombha.

Urnowlee.

Ilaua Mehraj.

Ilaua Gooroo Hur Suhace.

ly, with the consent of both parties, he was permitted to ride his horse round the waste land on the borders, and thus fixed the boundary of Ilaua Hur-Suhace. The genealogy of Gooroo-Hur-Suhace is given in Cunningham's History of the Sikhs. He was eighth in descent from Gooroo Ram Das. Gooroo Goolab Singh, the present Jagheedar, is fourth in descent from Hur-Suhace. The villages composing the Ilaua, were gradually founded, at different intervals. During the invasion of the Sikhs, the Gooroo's title was always respected, and he has been confirmed in possession by the British Government.

Adjoining native states.

59.—The Native states of Fureedkote, and Mundote, are not properly a portion of the Ferozepore District; still they give the Deputy Commissioner as much trouble, and there are almost as many cases connected with them, as if they actually were a portion of the district. In forming an estimate of the duties which devolve on the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore, it should not be forgotten, that in addition to all the regular work of his District, he has these two states to look after. The cases connected with them, are shown in neither criminal, civil, nor revenue statements, but they are not the less difficult and irksome, and take up a considerable portion of his time. Agents from the Nabha and Puttiala States are also attached to the Ferozepore Court, but there are comparatively few cases connected with them, and they are much more easily disposed of. The reason is, that these larger states are much better governed, and there is much less tyranny practised, than in the petty principalities of Fureedkote and Mundote, the chiefs of which are worthy of very little confidence. The territory of these states, also, is very much mixed up with the Ferozepore District, a report on which would be incomplete, without some short description of them.

Fureedkote state.

60.—The territory of Fureedkote, lies principally between the main portion of the Ferozepore District, and the outlying Purgunah of Mokutsur; on the North-East, it also touches on Mundote, and to the South-East, on Puttiala. It contains an area of 643 square miles. Its population, according to a census taken by Mr. Davidson, the late settlement Officer of the Loodianah District is 50,587. The state of Fureedkote consists of two portions, 1st:—Fureedkote proper, 2nd:—the Jagheer of Rs. 35,000, annual value, conferred on the Raja, for his attachment to the British cause, during the Sutlej campaign, and which formed a part of the Kotekapoora Ilaua. The whole revenue of Fureedkote, probably amounts to about Rs. 75,000. In my account of Kotekapoora, I shewed how Fureedkote proper, was originally included in the state of Kotekapoora, under the rule of Sirdar Jodh Singh, who gave Fureedkote, and the other villages now composing Fureedkote proper, to his brother, Humeer Singh. Humeer Singh's grandson, Churut Singh, was murdered by his uncle, Dul Singh, who thus usurped the "guddee." He was soon after, however, put to death by his subjects, who restored the direct line of succession, by the installation of Golab Singh, the young son of Churut Singh. Some years later, he is supposed to have been murdered by his younger brother, Puhar Singh, who succeeded him. His death, however, is involved in much mystery, and the evidence against Puhar Singh, by no means, amounts to what would be considered legal proof; still the general impression throughout the country is, that the murder was perpetrated by his orders. Puhar Singh, however, whatever flaw there may be in his title, proved himself a great and wise prince. He was the Zemindar's friend. He located many new villages, and caused large waste tracts to be, for the first time, brought under the plough. He induced many cultivators from the neighbouring Lahore territory, to desert their native villages, and settle in the Fureedkote lands, by the light rates which he promised them, and by the good faith with which he kept his promises. There are many villages in Fureedkote, which bear the same name as others in the Ferozepore District, the new settlers carrying the name of their parent villages with them. The Lahore ruler was unable to resent these proceedings, as the Fureedkote chief was under the protection of the British Government. He was one of our most faithful allies during the Sutlej campaign, and was rewarded, for his attachment to the British cause, by the donation of a Jagheer, the annual value of which was Rs. 35,000, as has been already stated, and by the title of Raja, which was then, for the first time, conferred on him.

The present Raja.

61.—Puhar Singh died in 1849, and was succeeded by his son, Wuzer Singh, the present Raja, a weak man, and an incompetent ruler. The prestige, however, of Puhar Singh's acts still remains, neither would the natural disposition of the present Raja, lead

him to be guilty of the tyranny and excesses, which have lately been brought to light, in the neighbouring state of Mundote. The Police is, on the whole, well administered; there are several choughees along the principal lines of road, and it is not often that robberies are reported. The Raja sits in court, and passes sentence himself on all offenders. The usual punishment, as in most native states, for all offenders, is fine and confiscation of property, or, if the offender has no sufficient property, out of which to pay the fine, he is kept in prison, until his friends and relations subscribe the amount of the required penalty, or if all other means fail to compel payment of it, he is subjected to a sort of penal servitude, and made to serve the Raja, in some menial capacity, for a certain number of years, or for his life, according to the nature of his offence, on the smallest possible allowance of food and clothing. I am told, that many of the Raja's household servants, are slaves of this description. All doubtful cases, however, whether criminal or civil, are first tried by four or five head men, from some villages in the neighbourhood, in whom the Raja places great confidence. They form a sort of standing court. Whatever the nature of the case may be, whether one of theft, or a purely civil case, the parties are, in the first instance, required to give security to the court, for the payment of a certain sum, the amount of which is made to depend upon the circumstances of the litigants, and the value and importance of the suit, to be realized from the losing party. On the decision of the case, a portion of the sum is awarded for the maintenance of the members of the Court, and the balance goes into the Raja's treasury. The city of Fureedkote is a place of some importance; it contains 3,262 inhabitants.

62.—Mohummudote, which is undoubtedly the present Mundote, is noted in the *Ayeen Akbaree*, as one of the six Pergunahs subordinate to Soobah Mooltan, its revenue is estimated at 3,492,454 dirms, equivalent to Rs. 87,311. It cannot be ascertained, how far the limits of this Pergunah, correspond with those of the modern state of Mundote, but from the registered amount of revenue, it may be inferred that there is no very great difference between them. The Mundote territory borders on the Ferozepore District to the South West, and extends for about 40 miles below Ferozepore, along the left bank of the Sutlej; its average breadth is not more than 8 or 9 miles. Its area, according to the survey made by Captain Stephen, in the seasons 1849-50, is 2,37,284 acres, 1 rood, 12 poles, or 371 square miles. The population, according to Mr. Davidson's census, was 20,936, only 56 inhabitants to the square mile. There are evident traces in this Ilqua, as in Ferozepore, in the deserted wells and other ruins, that it was, at one time, much better peopled and cultivated, than at present. The country, however, had become an entire waste, when the Dogurs, with the consent of Deena Beg, Kardar, first took possession of it, about A. D. 1750. During the decline of the Empire, the Dogur chiefs made themselves independent here, in the same way as at Ferozepore. They were first subjected by Sirdar Sobha Singh, one of those Sikh chiefs who rose to temporary power, on the flight of Kaboollee Mul, the Lahore Governor, in A. D. 1764. In accordance with their usual intriguing policy, however, of which so many instances have been given, in the account of Ferozepore, they took the first opportunity of shaking off the yoke of this Sirdar. The Rae of Raekote was solicited to assume the government. He sent a body of troops, and with the assistance of the Dogurs, Sobha Singh's followers were soon dispersed.

63.—The Dogurs, however, with their habitual turbulent disposition, were no better contented under the rule of the Rae, and soon after, with the assistance of the two brothers, Nizamooddeen and Kootboodeen, who had made themselves supreme rulers of the Kusoor territory, the latter of whom was the father of the present Nawaub, they expelled the Rae, and would not probably have remained long subject to the family of their present chief, had not the establishment of the British power, and influence over the Cis-Sutlej, confirmed the possession of all present incumbents, and prevented any recurrence of the violent expulsions of former times.

64.—The brothers Nizamooddeen and Kootboodeen, who were Husunzae Puthans, are said to have been formerly sowars, in the service of the Emperor of Delhi. They afterwards entered the service of a Bodla, named Nubee Buksh, who owned an estate in the Kusoor territory; on his death, the brothers, followed by some of their fellow servants, took to plundering the country. At one place, it is said, they found a lakh of rupees,

The Mundote state.

Nizamooddeen and Kootboodeen ancestors of the Nawaub.

Their rise to power.

Interference of Runjeet Sing.

and thus, in course of time, they became so powerful, that they were able to establish their supremacy over the whole of the Kusoor territory. They then divided the land between them. Nizamooddeen fixed his residence at Kusoor, and Kootboodeen at Khoo-deean. Nizamooddeen was murdered by his three brothers-in-law, who lived with him, but they kept short possession of the estate, for they were immediately attacked by Kootboodeen, who put two of them to death, and having added his brother's estate to his own, he established his undivided authority over the whole of Kusoor and Mundote.

65.—He was soon, however, compelled to give way to the growing power of Runjeet Singh, who took Kusoor from him, but gave him, in lieu of it, the Jagheer of Maroof, now in the Gogaira district, and still allowed him to retain Mundote, on condition of giving the service of 100 sowars. The contingent of Maroof was also fixed at 100 sowars. Nizamooddeen left a son named Futteh Deen, a minor, who on coming to years of discretion, appealed to Runjeet Singh against the usurpation of his uncle. The maharaja put him in possession of the Jagheer of Maroof, and ordered Kootboodeen to retire across the Sutlej, and fix his residence at Mundote. It is said also that he encouraged Futteh Deen to attack his uncle in Mundote, for shortly afterwards he crossed the Sutlej, and, with the assistance of the Dogurs, who were, as usual, ever ready for a change, drove out Kootboodeen, and took possession of the Mundote territory. Kootboodeen died soon afterwards, of the wounds he had received in the conflict with his nephew. This time Jumalooddeen, the son of Kootboodeen, the present Nawaub, appealed to the Maharaja, and Futteh Deen was recalled, and Jumalooddeen reinstated in possession of Mundote. Futteh Deen made another attempt, a few years later, in which he was again assisted by the Dogurs, and got possession of one or two villages, but now the political agent of the British Government interfered, and he was, in consequence, a second time recalled by the Maharajah. Futteh Deen however continued to press his claim, and it is said, that the title to Mundote was never formally decided until the Sutledge campaign, in which Shah Uawaz Khan, the son of Futteh Deen, (Futteh Deen having died in the preceding interval) took part with the Sikhs, and was killed at the battle of Ferozeshah. Jumalooddeen on the other hand, allied himself to the British interests, and did good service, I believe, with his sowars, in return for which he received the title of Nawaub from the British Government, and his contingent was reduced from 100 to 50 sowars.

The present Nawaub.

66.—The Nawaub has always entertained the greatest animosity towards the Dogurs, on account of their former opposition to his father and himself, and has gradually dispossessed most of the powerful families of their lands, and driven them out of the country. With the British influence established throughout the land, they could no longer offer the resistance of former times, and call in some foreign chief to their assistance. They took, however, the only course that was open to them. In January last, numbers of the ousted Zemindars, petitioned the Commissioner against the tyranny of the Nawaub; an enquiry was instituted, in the course of which, a series of most atrocious acts were brought to light against the Nawaub and his family, consisting beside himself, of a brother and two sons. The Nawaub appears not to have had the slightest notion of any such thing as the right or interest of another, in property of any description, and to have turned out most of the original proprietors, and sold their estates to any one who had money to offer. Some cases of actual murder were also, I believe, proved against the family. A report, I understand, has been submitted to the Government on the subject, the result of which is anxiously looked for.

Town of Mundote.

67.—The town of Mundote is a place of no importance. It contains only 1824 inhabitants; it consists entirely of mud huts, and presents a very wretched appearance. The Fort which "looked imposing", when Sir H. M. Lawrence was political agent of Ferozepore, has since that time been half carried away by the river, and it is not expected that the other half will stand much longer.

Principal castes.

68.—I shall now attempt some account of the different castes of this District. The table on the opposite page, exhibits the distribution of the principal Hindoo and Mohammedan castes, in the different Ilquas, to which I have added two columns, shewing the distribution according to the Subet and Tribes tracts.

Statement exhibiting the distribution of the Principal Mahometan and Hindoo Castes, in the different Taluqs, of the District of Ferozepore

NAME OF TALUQAS.																											
NAME OF CASTES.		Ferozepore.	Khanda.	Soolan Khan.	Bugroowala.	Modkee.	Mekhtaur.	Kote Bhace.	Gooroo Hur.	Umburhar.	Zera.	Kote Kasa.	Dhurmko.	Futtehgurh.	Mullamwala.	Makhoob.	Budnee.	Chobur.	Maree.	Sada Singh.	Mehraj Bhoo.	Chernk.	Total.	Bhet.	Robee.	Outlying Ta.	Total.
HINDOO CASTES.																											
Jat.	360	397	2248	109	4431	8386	3962	322	1268	2733	3429	17549	508	691	248	15909	6094	15102	7480	14061	1764	108254	2966	78357	26731	108254	
Kamboh.	443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	452	452	0	452	452	
Rora Khutree Bukal.	2626	648	442	65	788	1620	1355	374	74	724	501	2346	487	361	640	1263	178	1228	1171	1845	155	18602	4747	8758	5397	18902	
Tirkhan and Lohar.	82	13	121	0	390	201	266	53	97	364	861	1757	194	91	16	1290	326	1832	1160	1023	157	10294	466	8285	1343	10294	
Miscellaneous.	1238	302	774	59	2613	4315	2038	241	363	1760	212	6910	715	231	202	7799	2235	6510	3967	6801	690	51975	3220	35360	13095	51675	
TOTAL.	4719	460	3385	233	8223	14522	7524	990	1802	5581	69	28562	1913	1374	1105	27261	8833	24672	13777	23730	2766	189577	11851	1130960	46766	189577	
MUSULMAN CASTES.																											
Jat.	1162	986	554	139	1200	640	220	428	171	602	300	2400	1863	136	355	310	547	790	233	247	16	13184	6466	5167	1551	13184	
Racen.	4900	1731	117	296	67	342	0	16	29	236	4040	4724	2630	794	1738	529	62	135	709	209	20	23434	19093	3736	605	23434	
Goojur.	339	319	89	172	142	42	13	13	29	641	543	2568	489	252	479	837	160	391	320	20	56	7314	4494	2732	388	7314	
Dogur.	1895	194	193	699	51	276	141	323	156	28	163	257	310	1204	29	89	0	18	116	4	7	7155	5405	1006	734	7155	
Butte Rajpoot.	1524	658	1085	156	107	1633	75	327	380	260	645	1026	881	372	2292	66	60	308	381	354	23	12615	6362	3862	2391	12615	
Kamboh.	187	106	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	151	547	811	398	8	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	2287	1111	1173	0	2287	
Machee.	941	397	243	107	235	256	38	104	99	415	67	175	300	327	525	68	0	160	284	27	109	4861	2762	1674	125	4861	
Shekh. Mogul. Puthan.	1225	550	63	36	145	173	209	26	15	114	293	583	110	128	277	42	56	79	105	114	25	4370	2192	1654	1741	4370	
Tirkhan Lohar.	651	61	236	107	179	266	131	77	115	171	315	616	272	225	363	180	75	152	161	60	32	4875	2600	1741	334	4813	
Koomhar.	804	386	188	40	256	213	92	265	61	301	630	820	168	233	171	324	221	382	471	65	22	6153	2149	3299	705	6921	
Joolaha.	846	376	288	105	652	844	312	165	111	540	868	2107	478	333	379	1131	415	1272	938	697	250	13107	3268	7821	2018	13107	
Miscellaneous.	8845	3214	1701	1014	1860	3068	1518	736	778	1893	2976	5522	2009	2015	2275	2293	000	3096	2376	1137	272	52998	22085	24454	6439	53198	
TOTAL.	23409	40378	4729	2888	4894	7827	2749	2480	1944	5315	11377	24635	99	86021	8942	5369	1946	6540	7151	298	833	152353	77990	58319	16044	152353	
Total Hindoo & Mussulmans	28158	41836	8314	3121	13119	22349	10273	3670	3746	10926	18290	53787	11821	7395	10047	32630	10779	31212	20028	26718	3599	341940	89841	1189279	62810	341930	

The miscellaneous Hindoo Castes, the detail of which I have not thought it necessary to give here, though they are recorded in the village census papers, are the Brahman, Kahar, Sonner, Cheemba, Nace, Bhungee, Bawuree, Chumar, Durzee, Jheewur, Bhabara, Soodhee, Mihmar, Mehraita. The miscellaneous Mahometan Castes, are the Bhishee, Phirace, Merace, Talee, Mochee, Cheemba, Ruugree, Fukeer, Cashmette, Mulla, Kunchan, Jawaif, Bazeegur, Dhoona, Khoja, Rawut, Harnee and Beloch.

Agricultural castes of the Bhet.

69.—The principal agricultural proprietary castes of the bhet, are the Goojurs, the Nypals, and the Dogurs; they were the original occupants of the country. All the other agricultural castes, at least all that have any proprietary right in the soil, were brought in by the Sikhs. They were located on the waste grounds between the villages of the first settlers, but as a general rule, by far the best lands are in possession of the latter. These castes are principally Mussulmans, either Racens, Juts, or Machees. They were all introduced from the other side of the Sutlej. The Racens are first rate cultivators, and are celebrated for their skill in growing tobacco and vegetables, but they are in general rather a litigious and discontented set. The Mussulman Juts are not equal to the Hindoos, but are still average cultivators. Many of the Machees are addicted to thieving. These castes, however, which are all new to this part of the District, are so well known elsewhere, that any further description of them will be unnecessary.

The Goojurs.

Their origin.

70.—The Goojurs were the first settlers in the bhet. They are of two *gots*, or subdivisions, the Char, and the Kuthana Goojurs, which I believe are little known in the Punjab. They state that they were Poomar Rajpoots; they are now Mussulmans. They came originally from Dhara Nuguree, some place in the South of India. Every Goojur knows the name of Dhara Nuguree, but I have not found one who can tell where it is. Thence they migrated to Ranee, in Sirsa, and from Ranee to Kusoor, and about fifty years ago, they settled down in the waste tract now known as Ilaqua Mukhoo. Here, but some years later, they came into contact with the Nypals, who also crossed the river, from the neighbourhood of Kusoor, at a later date. A great battle is said to have been fought between them, near the present village of Shah Bubukur, in which the Goojurs were defeated, and compelled to abandon the territory to the Nypals. After this defeat, they settled in the more confined tract to the north of Ilaqua Dhurmko, and there founded the villages which they at present occupy.

Character.

71.—The Goojurs, like the Nypals and Dogurs, were originally rather a pastoral than an agricultural race. They are unwilling cultivators, and greatly addicted to thieving. I understand that they used to steal a great deal, in the Julundhur District, until one of their number, a man named Jung, of the village of Jeendhura, in Dhurmko, was appointed Thanadar of Shah ka Kote, who prohibited any of his relatives of the Goojur tribe, from crossing the river. A great many thefts used also to take place in the large town of Dhurmko. I appointed numerous Chowkeedars, dismissed them and changed them several times, changed the Thanadars, but still made no progress in putting down crime. At last, a large deputation of bunneahs, together with the head men of the *gus*, came to me, and brought with them a Goojur named Ala, who, on condition of any chowkeedaree dues being paid to him, engaged either to prevent the occurrence of any more thefts, or to make good the amount of any property that was stolen, and he offered his village, as security for the fulfilment of this engagement. They stated that none but Goojurs ever committed thefts in the town, and that if I would make the proposed contract with Ala, all the thieves, his relations, out of regard for him, would abstain from committing any more. I accordingly accepted this engagement, at the request of the deputation, since which time, though it has not been long in force, no theft has taken place, and I have every reason to expect, from the success of my first experiment, that the new arrangement will continue to answer, on further trial. I am aware, it is a regular system of black mail that I have thus established, and it would be more desirable to put down crime by other means, were such available, but none that I can think of are likely to be so effective. These illustrations will give a better notion of the character and propensities of the Goojurs, than any mere description, however elaborate.

Customs.

72.—The Goojurs, though Mussulmans, preserve their Hindoo origin in many of their customs. Their women wear the Hindoo garment, the *ghugura* or petticoat. No marriages are ever contracted between those who are near of kin, i. e. marriages cannot take place between parties belonging to the same "*got*", or subdivision of the caste. Also the custom of "*kareba*", by which a man inherits his brother's wife prevails among them.

The Nypals

73.—The Nypals, are a subcaste of the Bhuttees, who inhabit the District of Sirsa, or Bhutteana. The Nypals now occupy the Ilaqua of Mukhoo, and part of Futtehgurh. They were at one time spread over the whole country to the west of Mukhoo, as

far as Ferozepore, but were driven out thence by the Dogurs, and they in their turn as has been related, drove the Goojurs out of Mukhoo. They state that they migrated from Sirsa to Pak Puttan, and from thence to Kusoor, and that they crossed into the Ferozepore territory, with the assistance of Deena Beg, Kardar. They resemble very much, in their habits, the Dogurs and Goojurs, and are probably greater thieves than either. They appear to have been almost independent under the Aloowala ruler, and to have paid a small tent in kind, only when the kardar was strong enough to compel them to it, which was not always the case. The Bhuttees were Bhatee Rajpoots, converted to Mahometanism, and of a common descent with the Burar Juts. The Nypals have lost more of their Hindoo origin, than either the Dogurs or Goojurs, and in their marriage connections, they follow the Mahometan laws, near blood relations being permitted to enter into the marriage compact.

74.—In my account of the Ferozepore Ilaka, I have already alluded to the Dogurs who are supposed to be converted Chouhan Rajpoots, from the neighbourhood of Delhi. They migrated first to the neighbourhood of Pak Puttan, whence they spread gradually along the banks of the Sutlej, and entered the Ferozepore district, about 100 years ago. The Ferozepore Dogurs are all descended from a common ancestor named Buhlol, but they are called Mahoo Dogurs, from Mahoo, the grandfather of Buhlol. Buhlol had three sons, Bumba, Lungur, and Summoo. The Dogurs of Ferozepore and Mul-lauwala, are the descendants of Bumba; those of Khace the descendants of Lungur; the descendants of Summoo live in the Kusoor territory. There are many other subcastes of the Dogurs, in other districts along the banks of the Sutlej, as the Purchuts, the Topuras, the Chopuras &c. The Chopura Dogurs occupy Mundote. The Ferozepore Dogurs, consider themselves superior in rank and descent to the other subcastes. They are very particular to whom they give their daughters in marriage, though they take wives from all the other families. At one time infanticide is said to have prevailed among them, but I do not think there is much trace of it at the present day. Their marriage expenses were undoubtedly very high, but some time ago, I persuaded all the principal Dogurs of Ferozepore to sign a paper, binding themselves not to exceed a certain standard in these expenses, which I hope will have the effect of controlling them in future.

75.—Sir H. Lawrence, who knew the Dogurs well, writes of them that "they are tall, handsome and sinewy, and are remarkable for having, almost without exception, large aquiline noses; they are fanciful and violent, and tenacious of what they consider their rights, though susceptible to kindness, and not wanting in courage; they appear to have been always troublesome subjects, and too fond of their own free mode of life, to willingly take service as soldiers." The Jewish face which is found among the Dogurs, and in which they resemble the Afghans, is very remarkable, and makes it probable, that there is very little Chouhan blood in their veins, notwithstanding the fondness with which they attempt to trace their connection, with that ancient family of the Rajpoots. Like the Goojurs and Nypals, they are great thieves, and prefer pasturing cattle to cultivating. Their favourite crime is cattle stealing. There are, however, some respectable persons among them, especially in the Ferozepore Ilaka. It is only within the last few years that the principal Dogurs have begun to wear any covering for the head, formerly the whole population, as is the case with the poorer classes still, wore their long hair over their shoulders, without any covering either of sheet or turban. Notwithstanding the difference of physiognomy, however, the Dogurs preserve evident traces of some connection with the Hindoos, in most of their family customs, in which they resemble the Hindoos much more than the orthodox Mahometans.

76.—The cultivating castes of the Roher, are almost entirely Hindoo Juts. There are four principal gotas, or subdivisions of the Jut caste, settled in this District, the Burars, the Gils, the Dhareewals, and the Khosas. A few other families, as Sindoos, Mans, Surars, Bhoolars &c. are, here and there, interspersed among them, but the great majority of the agricultural inhabitants, belong to one or other of the four subcastes above named. These different families do not jointly occupy the same part of the District; each has its separate portion or "tuppa." Thus Ilaka Budnee is the "tuppa" of the Dhareewals, and the rest of the district is divided among the other three families, in the manner to be presently described. The other families of Juts are so few in number, that they do not deserve any separate notice, but it may not be considered superfluous, if I give a short account of the four principal families.

The Dogurs.

Their character and appearance.

Agricultural castes of the Roher.

The Burars, their character and origin.

Character and customs.

The Gils.

The Dhareewals.

77.—Of these, the most numerous are the Burars. They are said to have been Bhatee Rajpoots, of the same family as the Rajpoots of Jessulmer, where their original home was. The name of their ancestor was Sidhoo, whose grandson was named Burar, whence they are called indifferently both Sindoos and Burars. Either Burar, or some descendant of his, migrated to Bhutinda, whence his offspring spread over the neighbouring lands, and are now in possession of a very large tract of country. They occupy almost the whole of Ilakas Maree, Moodkee, Mokutsar, Bhoochon, Mehraj, Sultan Khan, and Bhudour, in this District, the whole of Fureedkote, a great part of Puttiala, Nabha, Jhoombha and Mulloudh. The chiefs of all these states belong to the same family. I have given some account of their descent, in my description of Ilaka Kotekapoor, and need not repeat it here. The Bhuttees of Sirsa, who embraced Mahometanism, were also originally Bhatee Rajpoots, and related to the Burars, but their descent, is traced to some common ancestor before the time of Sidhoo.

78.—The Burars are not equal to the other tribes of Juts, as cultivators. They wear finer clothes, and consider themselves a more illustrious race. Many of them were desperate dacoits in former years, and all the most notorious criminals of this description, that have been apprehended and brought to justice under our rule, were Burars. Female infanticide is said to have been practised among them, to a great extent, in former times. I am told, that a few years ago, there was scarcely a young girl to be found in any of the Burar villages. This crime is said to have originated, in a deceit that was once practised upon one of the chiefs of Nabha, by which his daughter was betrothed to a man of an inferior tribe, and though he considered himself bound to complete the marriage, he subsequently entered into an agreement with all his tribe, to put to death all the daughters that should be born to them hereafter, in order to prevent the possibility of such a disgrace occurring again.

From all accounts, however, this horrid practice has been almost entirely discontinued of late years, and I can detect no difference now, between the proportionate number of female children in the Burar villages, and in villages inhabited by other castes. The marriage expenses of their daughters are, however, greater than they can reasonably afford, and I am about to hold a meeting of all the principal Burars in the Moga Tehseel, with a view to inducing them to take steps for reducing these expenses.

79.—The next in importance to the Burars, are the Gils, who occupy the Ilakas of Cheeruk, Choochur-Chuk, and a great part of Dhurmote, and Suda Singh. The Jagheedar of Cheeruk, whose history was before given, is also a Gil. The Gils state, that they are the descendants of a Rajpoot father and a Jut mother. Their ancestor was Pirtheepal, a Vurreea Rajpoot, and Raja of Gurhmuthala. He had no children, but by the advice of his astrologers, he united himself to a Jut woman, of the Bhoolur family, by whom he had a son. His other wives, however, who were very jealous of the entrance of this stranger among them, caused the young child to be carried away secretly out of the palace, and left it to perish, as was supposed, in a marshy spot, at some distance from the royal city. They then reported to the Raja, that his new wife had been delivered of a girl, which had died shortly after its birth. The Raja's minister, however, chanced to pass by the place where the child had been exposed, and took it home with him, and adopted it as his own son, as he was childless, and he called its name Gil from "Gilee" i. e. wet, with reference to the swampy wet ground in which he had found it. This child, whose life was thus almost miraculously preserved, is said to have been the progenitor of all the Gils.

80.—The most industrious of the Jut tribes are the Dhareewals; they are by far the best agriculturists in the District. They dwell in Ilaka Budnee, and also occupy a great part of the adjoining territory of Puttiala and Nabha. Mehr Miitha, whose history was before given, belonged to this tribe. They do not seem to have preserved any traditions of their origin, further than they suppose themselves to be descended from a member of the great Jut tribe, named Dhara. They have a much more humble opinion of themselves than either the Gils or Burars, and are the most peaceable and contented portion of the population, of this District.

81—The fewest in number are the Khosas; they only occupy a few villages in the South part of Kote Eesa Khan. They make themselves out to have been Toomur Rajpoots. They were driven out of their home, near Delhi, by the Chouhan Rajpoots, after which they took to plundering the country, whence their name of Khosas, or plunderers. Sometime afterwards, being tired of this kind of life, they gave a daughter to the Dhareewals, and were adopted into the community of the Juts. They rank as cultivators with the Gils; they are better than the Burars, but not equal to the Dhareewalas.

82—A few words will suffice for the non agricultural castes. The Khutrees, Roras, and Buneas, who are the principal traders, grain dealers, and money lenders, are the same description of people, that are known by these names all over the Punjab, and have the same interests and pursuits here as elsewhere. There are also a good many Khojas, who are Buneas, that have been converted to Mahometanism, but still adhere to the trade of their original caste. The Mullahs, are the Boatmen and Fishers. They are divided into two tribes; the Chumbels who fish with nets, and the Meons who fish with hooks. The lowest castes, are the Sansees, Bawurees, and Chooras. The Sansees are a wandering tribe, and live in tents made of sirkee. They keep a number of cattle, which they barter with the Zemecendars; they are also great thieves. Their favourite food is a kind of lizard which they dig out of the ground; these lizards are only found in the uncultivated land; the waste lands of the Rohee are very plentiful in them, and in many parts of the country, the ground is so full of holes, out of which the lizards have been dug, that it is almost impossible to ride across it.

83—The Bawurees, are nominal cultivators, but professional burglars; they are the most skilful khojees or trackers in the District. The system of tracking is carried on with very great success in this District, and is the principal means by which crimes of all sorts are detected. The Bawurees, are the most successful trackers, and every Bawuree has more or less knowledge of the art, but it is also practised by other castes; there are many Juts who are very good trackers. It appears to me a most wonderful art. In almost every village, there are one or more persons who have studied it. When a theft takes place, the sufferer immediately sends for a tracker, with whom he makes an agreement, either to pay him one, or two rupees, and take his chance of the property being recovered, or to pay him a larger sum, in the event only of its being found. It is in the case of cattle thefts, that the tracking system is most successful. I suppose about half the number of stolen cattle are recovered in this manner. It must not be concluded, however, that half the number of thieves are also apprehended, for the practice of the cattle stealer is this. He drives the stolen animal as far as he thinks it safe to do so, and then ties it up in some desert spot, and leaves it there. After a few hours he returns to the spot; within that period it is decided, whether the track has been lost or not. If the trackers are successful, they come to the spot where the animal has been left, and carry it back with them, but give themselves no trouble about the thief; if unsuccessful, the thief returns and appropriates it.

84—The best khojees, however, do not confine themselves to this species of tracking alone; they are able to recognise a man by his foot prints. Where other people would study a persons face with the view of recognizing him again, they study the print of his feet; they pay particular attention to the foot prints of any known bad characters. I have met with some extraordinary instances, of the accuracy of their knowledge in this respect. It is only a few days since, that I committed a man to the Sessions, for the murder of a child, for its ornaments, who was detected solely by the impression of his feet being recognised. The Head men of the village went with the tracker, to the spot where the murder had been committed. He followed the tracks of the murderer for some distance towards the village, and at last said, "These are evidently the foot prints of so and so," naming one of the residents of the village. The Head man immediately went to the house of the person indicated, and found the ornaments buried in the wall. The man confessed his guilt. In taking his evidence, I asked the tracker how he was able to recognize the prisoner by his foot prints; his reply was,

* "Sanda." The Juts also eat them, but purchase them from the Sansees and Bawurees, who are alone skilled to find them.

The Khosas

Non agricultural castes

The Bawurees and other trackers.

Their great skill.

that it would have been very strange if he had not, when he saw them every day of his life. The Chooras, are the sweeper caste. They are generally Mussulmans. Those converted to the Sikh religion, are called Muzhubees, but there are not many of them.

85—The total area of the district is 16,50,865 acres, of which 9,39,063, or 56 per cent. are cultivated. The best cultivated chuk is that of Churuk, in which the cultivation amounts to 93 per cent. Of the total area, the cultivation is least in Mokut-sur hitar, where it only amounts to 18 per cent. A professional survey was made of the Ferozepore Ilauqa, in 1842, by Captain Browne, including both a boundary and interior survey. The cultivation there shewn was 17,071 acres; that of the present measurement is 29,245 acres: thus it has increased 71 per cent. in 9 years. The number of pucks wells in 1842, was 246, in 1851, 328; increase 37 per cent. Number of ploughs in 1842, 1478, in 1851, 2,439; increase of ploughs 65 per cent. I have no previous data, with which to compare the returns of any other Ilauqa, but so far as an dependance can be placed on oral testimony, there has been at least as great an increase, in the cultivation of the Ilauqa formerly ruled over by the Aloowala Chief, since they were annexed to the Company's dominions. For further information relative to the area of the District, and its different details, I must refer you to the several statements which accompany this report.

Census of the Ferozepore Ilauqa.

86—On the following page, I have given a census statement, compiled, during the settlement operations of the different Ilauqas in this District. I have also added separate totals for the bluet and rohee tracts, and the outlying Ilauqas. Most of the particulars comprised in this statement, are of considerable importance, with reference to the grounds on which the assessment has been based. The census of Cantonments, and the Bhudour Ilauqa, are not included. With these exceptions I have here shewn the number of male and female adults, and of male and female children, in every Ilauqa in this District, together with the number of agricultural males and females, both Hindoos and Mussulmans, and several other particulars which I thought might be interesting, as the number of wells, ploughs, bullocks, &c. The carts, horses, camels, sheep &c. and such-like stock, were also counted, but I have not thought it worth while to give a detail of them for each Ilauqa. The following table, however, contains the totals for the whole District.

Carts for hire of 2 Bullocks.	Carts for hire of 4 Bullocks.	Carts not for hire of 2 Bullocks.	Carts not for hire of 4 Bullocks.	Horses.	Camels.	Mules.	Asses.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep.	Goats.
328	103	2359	131	2705	3162	68	3920	49835	14912	25409	32006

In columns 24 and 25, of the census statement, I have entered the average cultivated area, and the average Juma to each plough. The extent of irrigation may almost be inferred from the former average, where there are a great many wells, and a large irrigated surface. The quantity of land to each plough is very small, but in large unirrigated sandy tracts like Mehraj Boochon, from 30 to 40 acres are cultivated by a single plough. There ought not to be any great difference, between the rate at which the Juma falls on each plough in different Ilauqas, but, as a general rule, it will be found highest in the best cultivated parts of the District.

Census of the Ferozepore Ilauqa in 1841.

87.—Sir H. Lawrence estimated the population of the town and territory of Ferozepore, exclusive of the Cantonment and military bazaars, by a very careful enumeration made in 1841, at 16,890 souls. My statement shews the number of inhabitants to be 27,857; the population has therefore increased 64 per cent. in ten years. Sir H. Lawrence refers, in his report, to the great number of new residents of Kusoor and Mundote, who were coming over to settle in the Ferozepore District, which has doubtless been the principal cause of the great increase in the population. Several villages in Feroze-

Census Statement compiled during the Settlement

NAME OF ILAQA.	No. of Villages.	Area in Acres.	Jumma.	POPULATION.					HINDOOS.			MUSLIMANS.		
				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	TOTAL.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	TOTAL.
Ferozepore,.....	80	53306	28406	10358	8018	5474	4308	28158	683	4065	4748	10009	13401	23410
Khaer,.....	54	52346	16998	4358	3149	2347	2014	11838	805	605	1410	6525	3903	10428
Sooltan Khan,.....	40	47362	12247	3000	2139	1730	1445	8314	2849	717	3566	2866	1882	4746
Buggowalla,.....	30	13582	6177	1163	885	633	440	3121	174	59	233	2102	786	2888
Moodkee,.....	34	59426	21582	4378	3321	2936	2283	13449	6018	2036	8054	2964	2101	5065
Mookutsur,.....	123	316435	32062	8281	6073	4617	3378	22349	10801	3723	14524	4461	3364	7825
Kote Bhace Joombla, ..	29	90055	12432	3805	2599	1606	2263	10273	6304	1620	7924	1471	878	2349
Goroo Har Sahaca,.....	14	35796	3000	1277	876	632	685	3470	650	542	1192	1027	1251	2278
Umburhur,.....	28	26507	5835	1353	653	812	628	3746	1488	308	1796	1107	843	1950
Zera,.....	45	53453	18136	3321	3015	2356	1734	10926	3928	1653	5581	3094	2251	5345
Kote Eesalhan,.....	48	46118	27653	6002	5266	3972	3050	18290	5119	1794	6913	7357	4020	11377
Dhurmikote,.....	100	130288	90618	18800	15410	11214	7764	53197	21316	7246	28562	13216	11419	16635
Futtehghur,.....	70	34376	18233	4239	3366	2367	1849	11821	945	968	1913	7435	2473	9908
Mulanawalla,.....	32	34276	12012	2797	2054	1562	982	7395	908	466	1374	3680	2341	6021
Mukhoor,.....	73	39621	14332	3670	2881	2060	1436	10047	383	722	1105	6025	2917	8942
Budnee,.....	39	100793	56448	11965	9211	6482	4972	31630	21111	5473	26584	2595	3451	6046
Choolur Chuk,.....	11	31858	21479	3867	3153	2218	1541	10779	6980	1853	8833	454	1492	1946
Maree,.....	52	139099	44521	11040	8793	7079	4300	31212	20166	4496	24662	3296	3254	6550
Sudda Singh,.....	50	71616	34916	7427	5882	4386	3283	20928	10522	3926	14448	3794	2686	6480
Mehraj Bhoochon,.....	34	116343	40515	9579	8024	5285	3830	26718	17560	6189	23798	850	2119	2969
Cheeruk,.....	8	13368	5937	1408	1008	651	532	3599	2344	434	2778	407	414	821
TOTAL,.....	995	1506224	523536	122588	96286	70389	52667	341930	141054	48895	189949	84735	67246	151981
Bhet,.....	0	283629	129592	32188	25409	18391	13853	89841	4512	7338	11850	48510	29481	77991
Rohee,.....	0	663966	305935	67458	53305	39855	28658	189279	101227	29483	130710	28416	30153	58569
Outlying Ilaguas,.....	0	558629	88009	22942	17572	12140	10156	62810	35315	12074	47389	7809	7612	15421
TOTAL,.....	0	1506224	523536	122588	96286	70389	52667	341930	141054	48895	189949	84735	67246	151981

operations of the different Ilaguas of the District of Ferozepore.

TOTAL.			Number of persons to the square Mile.	Number of Wells used for Irrigation.	Number of Ploughs.	Number of Bullocks Employed in Agriculture.	Number of Bullocks not Employed in Agriculture.	AVERAGES.		No. of Landholders.	QUALITY OF LAND IN ACRES CULTIVATED BY.			AVERAGE JUMMA.		
Agricultural.	Non Agricultural.	TOTAL.						Jumma to each plough.	Area to each Plough.		Proprietors.	Hereditary Cultivators.	Non Hereditary Cultivators.	To Each Landholder.	To Each Cultivator.	Per head of the whole Population.
10492	17466	28158	339	406	2755	5497	19910	5-0	10	103	8648	9242	10372	275-12-7	2-10-6	1-2-0
7330	4508	11838	143	161	1609	3210	5210	9-0	12	74	5335	10589	4156	229-11-3	2-5-1	1-7-0
5715	2599	8314	112	20	951	1901	18-12-14	1	27	55	13932	10118	1518	222-10-9	2-2-3	1-7-7
2276	845	3121	156	20	400	803	15-6-9	14	26	2245	1883	1577	237-9-3	2-11-5	5-1	15-8
8982	4137	13119	141	23	1427	2995	30-15-2	0	26	70	17738	16000	3161	308-5-6	2-6-5	1-10-4
15262	7087	22349	45	0	2643	5499	117-12-2	1	35	234	54923	29785	9633	137-0-3	2-2-1	1-6-11
7775	2498	10273	73	0	911	2171	17-13-10	4	46	33	26768	13396	1837	376-11-8	1-9-2	1-2-6
1677	1793	3470	62	22	346	686	0-8-10	6	15	14	482	4764	797	214-4-7	1-12-7	13-7
2595	1151	3746	91	23	466	913	11-12-8	4	20	35	5975	1953	1411	166-11-5	2-4-0	1-8-11
7022	3904	10926	130	97	1054	2325	9-17-3	4	25	100	18171	6096	1711	181-5-9	2-9-4	1-10-7
12476	5814	18290	254	265	2407	3820	27-11-7	10	14	176	24533	5378	4438	157-1-11	2-3-6	1-8-2
34532	18665	53197	262	549	6564	13156	166-13-12	10	15	284	79110	17029	4165	492-7-5	2-10-0	1-11-3
8380	3441	11821	219	263	1652	3438	30-11-5	9	11	134	12624	2834	2300	136-1-4	2-10-1	1-8-8
4588	2807	7395	140	116	852	1680	7-14-1	8	13	56	4309	4917	1661	214-8-0	2-9-11	1-10-0
6408	3639	10047	157	107	1051	2103	12-13-10	1	15	111	12053	2940	1272	129-1-1	2-3-9	1-6-10
23706	8924	32630	208	50	4090	6087	118-13-12	10	19	121	59518	14040	2918	466-8-2	2-6-1	1-11-8
7434	3345	10779	216	67	1455	2912	62-14-12	1	17	43	22387	1442	498	499-2-0	2-14-3	1-15-11
23462	7750	31212	144	74	3086	8176	80-14-6	10	27	124	59142	19631	5531	371-2-0	1-14-4	1-6-10
14316	6612	20928	187	125	2420	4894	19-14-6	10	20	87	36502	8204	4210	401-5-4	2-7-0	1-10-11
18410	8308	26718	147	0	2648	5488	125-15-4	10	35	207	68756	18786	6018	195-11-7	2-3-3	1-8-3
2751	848	3599	171	0	465	929	10-12-12	6	20	10	4753	3929	670	593-11-2	2-2-6	1-10-5
225789	116141	341930	145	2338	44253	79383	1204	13-5-5	21	2093	537804	202956	69884	250-2	2-2-5	1-1-8-6
53022	36819	89841	203	1464	10908	20907	288	11-14-1	13	702	84781	31087	22673	184-9-8	2-7-2	1-7-1
129643	59636	189279	183	852	26798	45632	557	14-0-7	20	903	302094	105138	28926	338-12-9	2-5-9	1-9-10
43124	19686	62810	72	22	6547	12844	359	13-7-1	36	488	150929	66731	18285	180-5-6	2-0-8	1-6-10
225789	116141	341930	145	2338	44253	79383	1204	13-5-5	21	2093	537804	202956	69884	250-2	2-2-5	1-1-8-6

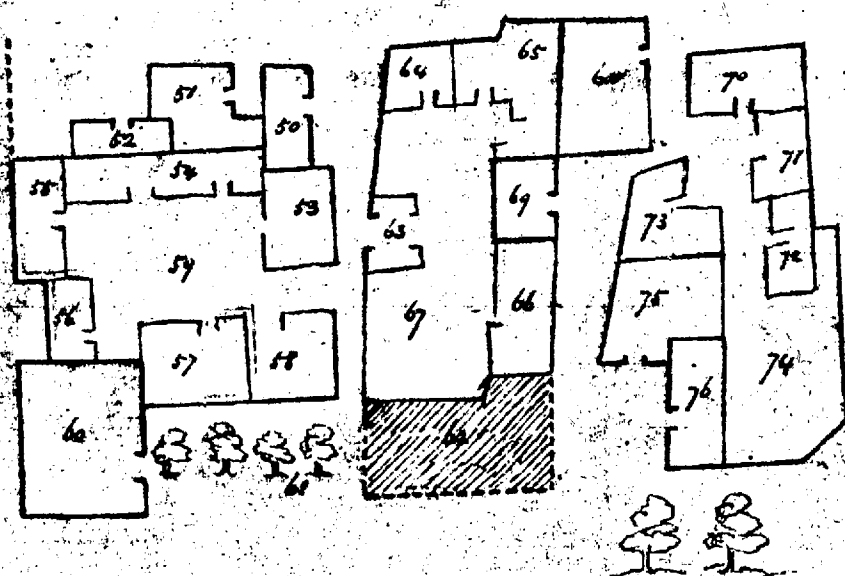
* Besides the wells used for irrigation there are 553 other wells used for drinking only, making a total of 8991 of wells of all descriptions.

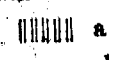
ore have been founded by Mundote Zemendars, and I suppose that at least one fourth of the cultivators in the Ilqua, have come over from Mundote, during the ten years that have elapsed between the two census returns. Sir H. Lawrence refers to the misgovernment of Mundote and Kusoor, as the cause of the desertion of the inhabitants of those states. Of the former he says, "under good management, the territory might produce five times its present revenue, but from extortions, and resuming the Dogur privileges, many of the Ryots have emigrated, and those remaining are discontented." And of Kusoor he writes, "many of the Ryots, and more of the Towns people, have emigrated, and this border tract is perhaps as lawless as any in the Punjab." These circumstances sufficiently account for the increase shewn in the population of Ferozepore, at the last census. This increase of the population, is in nearly the same proportion, as the increase before shewn to have taken place in the cultivation.

88.—The census returns of the greater part of the District, were compiled by the putwarrees, together with the measurement of the village areas, in the cold season of 1850-51. The census Mial for each village, consists of a plan of the village, a khusra, or general index to the plan, a khuteonee or alphabetical arrangement of the headings of the khusra, with additional columns, and a goshwara or abstract of the whole. The subjoined copy of a small portion of one of the village plans will best explain their use.

The Census Mial.

Part of the Mial of Mouzah Doulewalla.



A black line denotes the wall of an enclosure, a red line that of a house, a dotted line denotes a fence of thorns, the ink sketching thus  a "bara" or enclosure in which cattle are fastened or grain and straw kept, or cowdung stored. The khusra has these headings.—Name of Street, or Mohulla,—Number of enclosure,—Number of plan,—Name of Head of the Family,—Caste,—Number of rooms—kutcha or pukha.—The Khuteonee, in which the names of the Heads of the Families, are arranged alphabetically and according to castes, has the following headings. Name of Mohulla,—Number of plan,—Serial number,—kutcha or pukha.—Name of Head of Family,—Caste,—Trade. Number of inhabitants,—classed as men, women, boys, girls—Total—and then the number of ploughs, oxen, carts, camels &c. Lastly there is the Goshwara, or abstract, which gives the total of the different castes of Hindoos and Mussulmans, of Agriculturists and Non-agriculturists, of men, women, boys, girls &c. From these specimens, returns, similar to which have been prepared for every village in the District, you will be able to judge of the extent of the statistical information obtainable from this office. They have been verified in the same manner as the field measurements, which will be described hereafter. These papers, and particularly the village plans, are often of great use in deciding disputes about houses, or the right to roads or enclosures. Such cases almost unintelligible before, become of easy solution with the aid of the plans. They are also useful for reference, in cases of burglary

theft, in which it is necessary to ascertain the exact position of the spot where the crime was committed, or of the surrounding localities. On this account, I have made them over to the criminal record office.

New Pergunah boundaries.

89.—I have hitherto only spoken of the District as divided into Ilquas, a certain number of which, under the name of Pergunahs, were attached to each Tehseel during the Summary Settlement. Some of these Ilquas were of very irregular shape, and the arrangement of Tehseel and Thanah boundaries in accordance with them, was found to be very inconvenient. Moreover there was not sufficient interest or importance attached to these Ilquas, to make it worth while to preserve their boundaries, at so much inconvenience to our Tehseel and Police arrangements. Few of the Ilquas, as will have been seen from the description I have before given of them, were of long standing. They were often only the limits of the estates of petty Sikh chieftains, or the thana limits of the Lahore demense. These circumstances were brought to the notice of the Financial Commissioner, who sanctioned the division of the District into five Pergunahs.* The thana boundaries were fixed at the same time.

Settlement census in accordance with Ilqua boundaries.

90.—The interest of the past, however, such as it is, lies in these Ilquas. They have been hitherto shewn in all the survey maps, and I have generally fixed the chuks of my proposed assessments, with reference to them. I did not think it advisable, therefore, to discard the census which had been already made, in accordance with the Ilqua boundaries, and on which the nature of the assessment so much depended, and to recompute all the totals and averages with reference to the new Pergunahs.

Census of the 31st December 1854.

91.—A new census, however, was taken on the 31st December last, in which the totals computed have been those of the new Pergunahs. This census has been separately reported on, and the result of it will doubtless be published in the Statistical memoir, which I understand is in course of preparation, for the whole of the Punjab. A settlement report, however, would not be complete, which did not contain the last and most authentic enumeration of the people. I shall therefore make no apology for introducing the two tables on the following pages, shewing the principal statistics of this District, in accordance with the new Pergunah divisions. These tables include the newly annexed Ilqua of Bhudour, and the cantonments of Ferozepore, which were not given in the Settlement returns. I have also been able to shew the correct Juma of Bhudour, which was not fixed when I submitted the District report.

Mode of effecting the enumeration.

92.—The following remarks regarding this census, are principally taken from the report which was submitted on that occasion. Great pains were taken to ensure a correct return of the population. The forms were all prepared before hand, and the number of Houses, Enclosures, Heads of Families, entered, so that on the morning of the 1st January, there remained only to fill up the columns containing the actual enumeration of the people. The enumeration was made by the village accountants, the same who had been employed by me in making similar returns for the Settlement Department. Their previous experience was of much use to them, and I have great confidence on this account in the correctness of the present census. The mode in which these enquiries were conducted was this. Wherever there were encamping grounds or seraes, they proceeded first to them, and counted the people who had passed the night there; they then visited each house in succession, and besides asking the number of persons who had slept at each house, they also enquired how many members of the family had been out at the wells, and engaged in watching the fields during the night. The wells are worked by night as well as by day, at that season of the year, and a great number of people are employed in looking after them. There are usually sheds round the wells in which they sleep.

General remarks regarding the returns.

93.—The per centage of males on total population, is much higher in the Ferozepore Pergunah, than elsewhere, but this is accounted for, by the circumstance of the city and cantonments, where there are so many soldiers, camp followers, and labourers, whose female relatives reside elsewhere, having been included in the enumeration. The per centage of the agricultural on the total population, is the greatest in the outlying Pergunahs of Mohutsur, Mehraj, and Bhudour; the reason of this is, that most of the

* See Financial Commissioner's letter, No. 634, dated 26th May, 1853.

Statement Shewing the Area, Jumma &c. of each Pergunah in the District of Ferozepoor.

NAME OF PERGUNAH.	Number of Mon- as or Town- ships.	Area in Square Miles of 640 ac- res each.	Area in Acres.	MALGOOZAREE OR AS- SESSED LAND.		MINHARE OR UNASSESS- ED LAND.		JUMMA OF 1854-55.	RATE PER ACRE.	
				Cultivated.	Cultivable.	Lakhs.	Berth.		On Total Area.	On Total Mal-On Total Cul- tivation.
Ferozepoor,.....	242	832	2,13,333	1,07,118	83,894	2,067	19,233	81,524-0-0	0-6-1	0-6-10 0-12-2
Mookitsur,.....	168	691	4,42,286	1,42,385	2,73,427	2,958	21,522	36,472-0-0	0-1-5	0-1-6 0-4-4
Mogah,.....	179	644	4,12,423	2,82,801	97,950	11,423	20,249	1,55,261-0-0	0-7-7	0-8-2 0-11-1
Bhoochoo Mehraj,.....	37	182	1,16,313	93,260	15,574	3,417	3,792	40,052-0-0	0-5-6	0-5-11 0-6-10
Zeerah,.....	411	504	3,25,767	1,81,798	1,01,631	4,192	34,946	1,59,250-0-0	0-7-11	0-9-0 0-14-0
Bhadour,.....	49	225	1,43,713	1,01,552	32,631	2,792	3,738	62,435-0-0	0-6-11	0-7-3 0-9-7
TOTAL,.....	1,086	2,578	16,50,965	9,12,214	6,07,301	25,849	1,03,506	5,77,004-0-0	0-5-7	0-6-1 0-10-1

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Census of the 31st December 1854.

NAMES OF PER- GUNAH.	No. of Monas.	No. of Enclosures.	No. of Houses.	Total Population.	Average population of each Monas.	Average No. of persons to each house.	POPULATION.								Total Males.	Total Females.	Per centage of Males on Total population.	Agricultural Population.	Non Agricultural Popula- tion.	Per centage of Agricultural on Total population.	Total Hindoo Population.	Total Mahomedan Popula- tion.	Per centage of Mahomedan on Total Population.		
							HINDOO.		MAHOMEDANS AND OTHERS NOT HINDOOS.																
							Agricultural.		Non Agri- cultural.		Agricultural.		Non Agri- cultural.												
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.										Male.	Female.
Ferozepoor,.....	242	7387	21038	98527	407	4.68	7501	4701	14002	4820	19447	16993	18718	12345	59668	38859	60.5	49642	49885	49.3	31024	67503	68.71		
Mookitsur,.....	168	4924	9274	46066	274	4.98	12071	9813	1704	992	7364	5918	4582	3622	25721	20345	55.8	35166	16900	76.3	24580	21486	16.35		
Mogah,.....	179	14737	27779	136017	760	4.89	46108	35973	12913	9818	7207	6556	9353	8089	75581	66436	55.5	95844	40173	70.4	104812	31205	22.34		
Bhoochoo Mehraj,.....	37	4296	6335	32183	870	4.64	14041	11316	1607	1135	972	817	1272	1022	17893	14290	55.6	27146	5037	84.3	28099	4084	12.68		
Zeerah,.....	411	12335	25497	120816	294	4.73	16137	12567	8037	5936	28659	24009	14050	11421	66883	53933	55.3	81372	39444	67.2	42677	78199	64.67		
Bhadour,.....	49	5161	8567	42015	857	4.94	15583	12864	3581	2925	2147	1877	1653	1365	22964	19051	54.6	32471	9544	77.3	34953	7082	16.80		
TOTAL,.....	1,086	48840	99090	475624	438	4.79	111441	87234	11844	25626	63796	56170	49629	37834	268710	206914	56.5	320641	154983	67.4	265145	209479	44.94		

[31]

allage servants, the blacksmiths, carpenters, potters, &c. even the weavers, who in the main portion of the District follow more exclusively their own particular callings, are also cultivators in these Pargunahs. They have been entered as agriculturists, in consequence of deriving a portion of their subsistence from agriculture. Wherever the country is richer and more populous, and there is more irrigation, the per centage of the agricultural population will be found less. It is greatest in such unirrigated tracts as Bhudour, Mokutsur, Mehraj, and the South part of Moga. In Mehraj, almost every resident has some land under cultivation. The per centage on the population of the whole District, is the same as that of most divisions in the North West Provinces.

94.—What has been called the main portion, in the general description which I gave of the District, the population of which was entered according to Ilaguas in the Settlement returns, corresponds with the three Pargunahs, Zeera, Moga, and Ferozepore, of the last census. The census of cantonments was not taken during the Settlement, but after making allowance for this omission, there still remains a difference of 15.6 per cent. between the two returns, the census last compiled exceeding that prepared by the putwarrees in 1851-52, while the Settlement operations were going on, by this amount. No attempt, however, was made, at the former census, to enumerate the stranger population, such as the traders, especially those engaged in transporting grain, who have during the present season been much more numerous than usual, the different travellers encamped at the serais, ferries, &c. &c., the mullahs, or any of the wandering tribes. Moreover, many new cultivators have undoubtedly settled in the District, during the last three years, from the surrounding states, having been allured by the light rates, the large extent of waste land, and the prospect of a long lease. These circumstances, together with the natural increase of the population under such favourable conditions, will sufficiently account for the increase shown at the last census.

95.—The Settlement returns for Mokutsur, Mehraj, and Bhudour, were not prepared under my superintendence, but by Ameeps employed under the Settlement Officer of Loodianah. In 1850, before the Mokutsur Pargunah was transferred to this District, a still greater difference is apparent in the returns of these Pargunahs. The last census of Mokutsur, exceeds the former one by 31 per cent. In Mehraj and Bhudour the difference is 20 per cent. There has undoubtedly been a very great increase to the population of Mokutsur since it came into our possession. The waste lands, which are so extensive, amounting to three-fourths of the total area, have been separately marked off, and many new cultivators from Mundote, Fureedkote, Puttecala, and elsewhere, have settled in them. Their number, with other considerations before referred to, is probably sufficient to account for the difference between the two returns.

96.—The following table shews a classification of the different towns and villages in the District, with reference to their population.

Number containing less than 1000 inhabitants, ...	886
Do. more than 1000, less than 5000, ...	102
do. do. 5000, do. 10,000, ...	3
do. do. 10,000, do. do.	1
Uninhabited Mowzahs, ...	94
TOTAL	1086

97.—The population of Ferozepore including the cantonments, is 36,231, of which the cantonments are 24,199, and the city 12,032. The population of the city in 1841, according to the census taken by Sir H. Lawrence, on which he appears to have bestowed great pains, was 4,841. The increase, consequently, within the last 14 years, has been 7,191, or 148.5 per cent. Sir H. Lawrence took a previous census in 1838, when he estimated the population at 2732. Thus during three years that he had charge of the District, he found an increase of 2109 to the number of inhabitants. Sir H. Lawrence, did much to improve the town; he built the large market place to the East of the Fort, and made the street leading from it to the Loodiana gate; most of the shops, and the main bazaar, were also completed under his directions. The latest improvements have been the paying of the main bazaar, and the levelling of the waste ground outside of the Loodiana gate, and its conversion into a serai, and the erection of a Thana and

Comparison between this census and the Settlement returns in the main portion of the District.

And in its outlying Ilaguas.

Classification of towns and villages.

Principal towns and markets, Ferozepore city and Cantonments.

Tehseeldaree on part of the site occupied by the old Fort. I have also just submitted a plan and estimate for a tank outside the Delhi gate for the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner. It is expected that this work will be a great addition to the comfort and convenience of the people. So large a town ought not to want a public bathing place any longer. The cost of the tank has been estimated at Rs. 10,000, but as I expect to be able to raise Rs. 5,000 by subscription from the people, I have only asked for sanction to expend the remainder from the Local Funds.

98.—The next place in size and importance to Ferozepore, is Bhudour, the population of which is 7,370; its importance is owing to its being the residence of the Bhudour Chiefs, who spend all the proceeds of their Jagheer estates here. Mehraj is next in size to Bhudour; it contains 5,918 inhabitants. It is the principal residence of the great fraternity of the Mehraj keenas, and is the centre in which all the subdivisions of the Jagheer are united. After Bhudour, comes Dhurmote, the population of which is 5,336; there is a large mercantile community resident here, which carries on a brisk trade, principally in corn. Moga, which has been selected as the site for the new Tehseel of that name, contains 4,544 inhabitants, principally agriculturists. It is situated on the Grand Trunk Road. The residents of Zeera, the site of the other new Tehseel, number only 2,702, but doubtless a considerable addition will be made to them, as soon as the Tehseel is finished.

Bhudour, Mehraj, Dhurmote, Zeera.

Mokutsur.

99.—The last place which I shall mention is Mokutsur. The number of its inhabitants is only 1,840, but it is celebrated for a *mela*, or religious festival, which takes place annually, on the "Mukur Sankrant," or the day on which the sun enters the sign of Capricorn, and at which from 50,000, to 100,000 persons are usually present. In A. D. 1705-6, Gooroo Govind, after his well known escape from Chumkour, fled to the wastes of Bhutinda, beyond the Sutledge, where he was still pursued by the Imperial troops. One day he arrived at the ground on which the town of Mokutsur has since been built. He and his followers were greatly distressed for want of water. The Gooroo prayed to Heaven, and it is said that his prayer was answered by a shower of rain, which filled a hollow place in the ground near their encampment with water. About the same time the Imperial forces came up, and a great fight ensued, in which nearly all the Sikhs were slaughtered. The Imperialists retired, taking with them a man who had borne a conspicuous part in the fight, and who was supposed to be the Gooroo. The Gooroo, however, had concealed himself behind a small hill in the neighbourhood, and after the departure of the troops, he caused the bodies of his slaughtered followers to be burned with the usual rites, and declared that they had all obtained "Mooktee," or the final emancipation of their souls, and that whoever hereafter should bathe at this spot, on the anniversary of that day, should also inherit the same blessed state; hence the origin of the name "Mokutsur" or "Mookteesur," the pool of salvation, and of the "mela" on the anniversary of this event. Most of the localities about Mokutsur, are named with reference to the occurrences of that day, as "Tumboo Sahab" the place where they dried their clothes after the rain; "Durbar Sahab" where they assembled before the fight "Shuheed Gunj"; where the bodies of the martyrs were burned; "Tibee Sahab" the hill where the Gooroo was concealed &c. From Mokutsur, the Gooroo, continued his flight to a place now in the Puttecala territory, where he rested a while, which has been since called, with reference to that event, the "Dumduma" or the breathing place; there is also an annual "mela" held here. A splendid tank was commenced at Mokutsur, in the hollow before referred to, during Runjeet Singh's reign. It is 608 feet long by 601 in width, but it was never quite completed. The Raja of Puttecala went on with the work, but there is still one side of it incomplete, the cost of finishing which would probably be Rs. 25,000. I am having a plan and estimate prepared of it, and intend soliciting the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, to spend Rs. 10,000 on this work out of the Ferry Fund; the remainder I expect to raise by subscriptions from the different Chiefs of the Cis-Sutledge States. It is not of course with the view of encouraging the principles of Sikhism, that it is proposed for the British Government to aid in this undertaking, but throughout the Pargunah, as I have elsewhere shewn, there is the very greatest scarcity of water, and a tank capable

of holding a large supply, would benefit not only the town of Mokutsur but all the villages for many miles round, the inhabitants of which would come themselves to drink, and bring their cattle to water here in the hot weather.

100.—It would be superfluous for me to say much on the subject of the District roads, as I shall have to describe them in great detail in my annual report on public improvements, for the past year. Still the map which I submit with this report will hardly be intelligible, without a short description of the principal lines of traffic; the table given on the following page, will explain all that is necessary for me to say on the subject, in the concise manner. I have called the roads by the names of the principal places to which they lead, whether within this District, or else where, noticing, however, in the latter case, any important places through which they may pass, in the District. The figures representing the length of the roads, however, refer solely to that part of them included in the District. The roads are classed with reference to their supposed importance, the most important having been entered the first in the list, and so on.

101.—Roads No. 1.—This road is principally used by troops and travellers, and though it has been nearly completed, no hackeries are yet allowed on the metalled part, unless they happen to be accompanying Regiments, or laden with property belonging to Europeans. No. 2 Corn from the neighbouring country, and merchandize from Delhi pass to Lahore and Ferozepore; and Punjab salt, and rice, in the other direction. The traffic is very considerable; there are four Government Seras and four Police stations on it. No. 3 A line of great traffic. All the merchandize from the great mart of Bhiwance comes by this route, to Lahore and the Punjab. Ghee is brought from Hissar, oil from Kotekapoor, and mustard from Fureedkote. No. 4 This road is still partially used as a route to Loodiana, owing to No. 1 Road not yet being properly open. It is also the principal route to Jalundhur; there is a considerable traffic in sugar and cloths from Jalundhur, which is connected, via road No. 20, with this line at Dhurmote. The direct road is No. 12, via Indreesa, but the ferry there is very bad, and the road, which lies entirely through the bhet, is impassable in the rainy season. No. 5 connects the city of Ferozepore with the G. T. road, which only comes to the cantonments. Nos. 6 and 7, require no remarks. No. 8 connects the new Seras with the G. T. road. No. 9 is the great line of the Umritsur, and Bhiwance traffic; it is also much used by the Zemindars, who take their corn to the Umritsur market. No. 10 is the direct line between Umritsur and Kurnaul, and falls into the preceding road at Kote Eesa Khan. From Hureekee, the ferry on the Sutlej, and the last station in this District, there are two roads which branch off, one to Umritsur the other to Lahore. The remaining roads need no particular mention; their importance is sufficiently apparent from the names of the places to which they lead. The grand result is 31 roads, extending over 901½ miles, of which 524 have been completed, principally by our Local Committee, within the last two years, and 349 miles still remain to be completed.

102.—The manufactures of the District are of the humblest description. There are no shawl makers, nor makers in ivory, nor any description of clothing manufacture for export. The simple wants of an agricultural population, are supplied by native weavers of whom there are one or more resident in almost every village. They weave blankets for winter use, the wool being supplied by home-bred sheep. They make also the common native cloth called *khudur* which forms the principal clothing for the whole population; it is generally worn white by the men, but after being stamped by the dyer, it is made up into dresses for the women. There is also a stronger description of cloth, which is woven with double threads, called *khes*; this is often ornamented by the insertion of some of the threads dyed red, with madder, which are made to cross each other so as to form small squares all over the cloth. A sheet of this ornamented cloth is called "dubba khes," and is worn by every Jut lumburdar, and indeed by every Hindoo agriculturist who considers himself a "*dhula manoo*," or as having more claims to respectability than his neighbours. The Mussulman Zemindars of respectability wear the same kind of garment, only with blue stripes instead of red. The cotton used for weaving both *khudurs* and *khes*, is usually of indigenous growth.

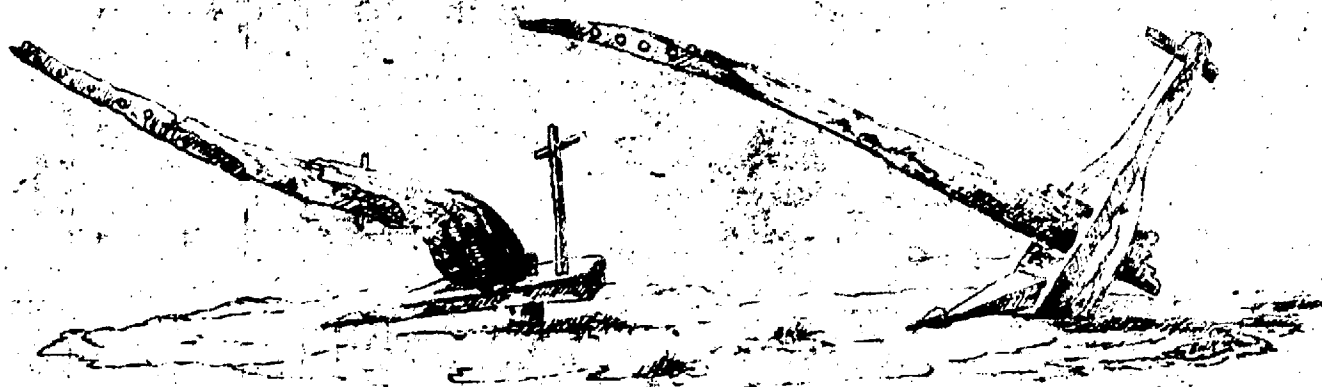
Statement of Roads in the Ferozepore District up to 30th April, 1855.

No.	NAME OF ROAD.	Length in Miles.	Pucca.	Kutcha.	Unmade.
1	Lahore, Ferozepore and Loodeana G. T. Road.....	61½	51½	10	0
2	Ferozepore and Kurnal Road, ...	46	0	46	0
3	Ferozepore and Sirsa Road, ...	69½	0	69½	0
4	Ferozepore and Loodeana old Road (two branches), ...	51½	0	51½	0
5	Ferozepore City and Mulnal Road, ...	5½	0	5½	0
6	Ferozepore City and Cantonment Road, ...	3½	3½	0	0
7	Cantonment, Sudder bazaar, and Ferozepore City Road, ..	½	½	0	0
8	Ferozepore Seras Road, ...	½	½	0	0
9	Lahore, Umritsur, and Bhiwance Road, via Hureekee, ...	53	0	53	0
10	Umritsur and Kurnal Road, via Hureekee, ...	16	0	13	3
11	Umritsur and Sirsa Road, via Hureekee and Zeera, ...	53	0	0	53
12	Ferozepore and Jullunder Road, via Mukhoo, and Indreesa,...	32	0	32	0
13	Ferozepore, Mokutsur, and Mulout Road, ...	40½	2½	38	0
14	Mooltan, Mokutsur, and Kurnal Road, ...	68	0	68	0
15	Ferozepore Cantonments and Mundote Road, ...	12½	2½	10	0
16	Ferozepore City and Khaie Road, ...	5	2½	2½	0
17	Hureekee and Zeera Road, ...	13½	0	13½	0
18	Zeera and Moodkee Road, ...	15	0	15	0
19	Zeera and Jullunder Road, via Moondee Ghat, ...	14	0	0	14
20	Dhurmote and Jullunder, by Koun Ghat, ...	7½	0	7½	0
21	Hureekee and Jugraon, by Dhurmote, ...	27½	0	9	18½
22	Ferozepore and Bahawalpoor Road, ...	45	0	4	41
23	Ferozepore and Gogaira Road, ...	8½	0	8½	0
24	Ferozepore and Putteralla Road, via Baga Poorana, and Budnes,	12	0	12	0
25	Dhurmote, Moga, and Baga Poorana Road, ...	20½	0	0	20½
26	Jullunder and Kotekapoor Road, ...	41	0	0	41
27	Zeera and Sirsa Road, via Nathana, ...	73	0	0	73
28	Fureedkote and Mundote Road, ...	24	0	0	24
29	Jeytoo to Nathana, and Phool Road, ...	24	0	0	24
30	Moodkee, Kotekapoor, and Kote Rhaie, ...	37	0	0	37
31	Kotekapoor and Mookntsaur, ...	20	0	20	0
TOTAL, ...		901½	63½	488½	349

Agriculture.

103.—The system of agriculture is, I imagine, in many respects, the same throughout the Punjab. The principal agricultural implements are also mostly of the same description. There is the Persian wheel, the owner of which, delights to inform you that

it is made up of no less than 360 separate pieces of wood, the "dumkal" a wooden lever, also for raising water, which is worked by one man; the plough; the "segah" a horizontal board, with which the earth is broken and pulverized; the "kura", an upright board for levelling the ground; the "khee", "ghurane", "koharu", &c. But I need not continue a catalogue of implements that have been so often described before. The plough, however, deserves further notice. There are two descriptions of ploughs, one called the "moonna" and the other the "kul". They will best be understood by the following drawing.



kul

Moonna

Of these the moonna is considered by far the better sort of plough. It penetrates much deeper into the ground than the kul, and goes deeper and deeper at each successive ploughing, as the surface soil gets more pulverized, but it can only be dragged by strong cattle, and is used only in the rohee. The kul, is the plough of the bhut. It is a very inferior machine to the moonna; it only scratches the surface of the ground, but a heavier plough would be of no use, with the small breed of cattle that are alone found in the bhut.

104.—The only kinds of manure used, are the village sweepings and ashes, the former are thrown outside the village, and allowed to ferment by the rain water falling on them. For all irrigated crops, this manure is ploughed into the ground before the seed is sown. Wheat and mukhee are only once manured, but for vegetables, a second manuring is given after the crop is above ground. Ashes are always used for the second manuring of the opium crop; they are supposed to have the effect of preventing white ants, by which this crop is otherwise very liable to be destroyed. It is only to crops grown in irrigated land, that manure is applied. There would be no use in manuring unirrigated ground, but on the contrary great injury would most likely be done to the crops by it. If the Zemindars were certain of heavy and constant rains, they might manure the ground with advantage, but as such seasons are the exception, and not the rule, and it is impossible to calculate on them before hand, they find it much better not to manure at all. The crops thus manured undoubtedly make a good show at first. After one or two good showers of rain, they appear much more luxuriant than the unmanured products of the surrounding fields, but the rain ceases for a time, and the hot sun shines and they dry up directly, and in the end yield little or no return. I have seen crops at the beginning of a season, growing up round a "pit" or threshing floor, manured accidentally by the straw from the threshing floor, which has been blown over the ground and decayed there, presenting a much richer and more verdant appearance than the surrounding cultivation, but I was assured by the Zemindars, that these crops would be the least productive in the end, if they did not dry up altogether.

Manure.

105.—The great object of a Zemindar possessed of unirrigated land, is to secure, if possible a supply of water, by the drainage of some adjacent ground, in addition to what actually falls on the field. Consequently a field near a piece of elevated waste land, is much more valuable than a field surrounded by other cultivation, and consequently deprived of any additional supply of water. In the Marne Ilqua, there is a piece of waste ground left at the head of each field, solely with the view to supplying the field

Unirrigated land.

with more water, by its drainage, while a sufficiently high ridge is raised round the lower boundaries of the field, to retain all the water that runs into it; and in the Southern part of Pungwah, Mokutaur where the supply of rain is supposed to be very partial, it is stated, that it would be impossible to carry on the cultivation, without the drainage of the waste land, and it was in consequence of my conviction of the truth of this circumstance, that I left, in every village, a quantity of waste land, equal to the cultivation, altogether unassessed.

Rotation of crops and Fallows.

106.—The rotation system of crops, seems very well understood by the cultivators of this District. Throughout the Rohee, the same quantity of land is cultivated with the Spring crop as with the Autumn crop, but the Autumn crop is always sown in the same land, which had been previously cultivated in the Spring. The advantage of this system is, that not only is the land less exhausted by being sown with quite a different species of crop, drawing a different aliment from the ground, but every field in the village thus lies fallow, every other year, and this is one of the principal reasons, why it would be so objectionable to prepare the accounts in accordance with the Sumbat year, as was at one time proposed, for thus half the village would be shown as cultivated by a double crop, while the other half would be shown as waste. In the bhut, on the other hand, where but a small portion of the area is cultivated for the Autumn crop, no such system of rotation can be practised. It is there the custom, wherever irrigation prevails, to leave a fallow every fourth or fifth year. Thus supposing, 40 ghoomans, which is about the usual extent, to be attached to a well, it will be found, that about 8 or 9 ghoomans are purposely left waste every year. In unirrigated lands, the people say that the deficiency of rain, which is experienced at least every fourth or fifth year, occasions as many fallows as are necessary, without any effort on their part, and that it would never answer to risk the loss of a good season, by designing a fallow.

Rice crops.

107.—The people who cultivate the rice lands, have a method of increasing the produce of the rice crops, by transplanting them. This, however, is a very laborious process and is only resorted to by the more industrious classes of cultivators. The ground to which the rice has to be transplanted, is generally full of swamps and quicksands, and in order to avoid sinking into it, they are obliged to perform this work, while crawling at full length on the ground. The seed is first sown close together, in one place, and the young plants are afterwards put into the ground, at the distance of a few inches from each other.

Mixed crops.

108.—It is very much the custom, to sow the seeds of two different crops together. This is sometimes done, because the grain of both is ground and eaten mixed, as wheat and gram called "delura", and barley and gram called "bejur". This last is the principal food of the people, during the six hot months of the year, with "jowar" or "bajura" during the six cold months. The first is considered a cooling food, the second a heating one, each appropriate to the season of the year in which it is eaten. Other crops again are sown mixed, on the supposition that the produce of the field is greater in consequence; Thus "bajura" and "moth" are always sown together. "Bajura" does not grow well if sown thick, while the crop is not at all injured by being mixed with the low growing "moth", which also thrives all the better for the shade of the "bajura" stalks, and thus an extra crop is got out of the soil. Barley and "museoor" are sown together, because if the barley fails on account of a drought, the "museoor", which grows beneath it, and which, if shaded by the barley stalks, requires very little moisture, is sure to yield a crop, and the cultivators of the soil always like to make certain of something.

Broad cast and drill sowing.

109.—The following crops are sown broadcast—"moontee"—"ti"—"moth"—cotton—rice—"mak"—"bajura"—and "moth" mixed, and wheat in the bhut. With the drill, "par" or with the hand doubled up as a substitute for a drill, "orase", are sown "jowar"—"moong"—"barley"—"gram"—"mukhee"—and wheat in the rohee. The following is the quantity of seed used to an acre for some of the principal crops, jowar 4 seers, bajura 2½ seers, moth and bajura mixed 2 seers, ti, 1 seer, yellow mukhee 7½ seers, white mukhee 3 seers, cotton 9 seers, gram 19 seers, musoor 19 seers, rice 10 seers, barley 19 seers, wheat in the rohee 25 seers, wheat in the bhut 20 seers.

110.—From what has been said, it will be inferred that I am by no means of opinion, that the people are backward in their agricultural knowledge, or have much to learn from European science. It is true there is a great difference, between the agricultural skill of the Juts, or Raenas, and that of the Dogurs and Rajpoots, but this is the mere difference between industry and idleness. It is possible that some improvements might be effected, in the means employed for raising water, but unless these were cheap, simple, and of easy comprehension by the people, there would be little hope of their succeeding. Something also might be done to facilitate the collection and transportation of manure. I before observed, that no manure was required for the unirrigated land, and as the great majority of the villages contain nothing else, if all the manure available in them were collected for the use of the bhut villages, where the supply of manure is not sufficient, probably for a twentieth part of the irrigated area, the produce of these villages might be greatly increased thereby. It has been hitherto accounted a kind of disgrace, to ask for manure; the expression "*kijer, se koora mangna*", is a sort of byword to denote any low or, unbecoming request.

111.—All these considerations, however, sink into insignificance, when compared with the advantages that would result from introducing canal irrigation into the district. In the great body of water which flows along the bed of the Sutlej, the Government possess the means of increasing the agricultural produce of the Cis-Sutlej-States, to an almost unlimited extent, and it is to be hoped, that before long, its attention will be directed to this very important subject.

112.—The principal trade of the district is in grain. Most of the Jut Zemindars carry on the trade on their own account. They take the grain to Ferozepore, or to Lahore and Umritsur, or to the east, to Umballa, Bhutinda, or wherever else they hear that the price is most remunerative. For this purpose, they keep a number of camels, or they use their agricultural carts and bullocks, whenever they can be spared after harvest or seed time. None of the "bhut" Zemindars are traders; all sell the produce of their fields to the village bunniahs. The principal export from the "bhut", besides wheat, is tobacco and ghee, which is sent to Hoshiarpore and Jalundhur on the one side, and to Bhutinda, on the other. From Hoshiarpore, rice is brought back in exchange, and from Bhutinda "bajra". The principal carriers are the Koomhars, who keep asses and mules; the bunniahs keep ponies. There are no camels in the bhut. I have no data from which I could derive any notion of the extent of the trade of the whole district. In Dhurmokote, and Zeera, which are two of the principal villages in the district, the police are paid by a contribution from the brokerage dues, amounting to 10 annas per cent. on the value of the goods sold. These goods consist principally of grain, cloth, sugar, goor, ghee, and madder; the total value of them for the past year, 1854, was in Zeera Rs. 40,447-8-0, in Dhurmokote Rs. 62,974-8-0.

113.—The following table shows the nature and value of the imports brought within the walls of the city of Ferozepore, during the past year, and on which the town dues are collected.

FEROZEPORE CITY IMPORTS 1854.

Imports.	Quantity.	Value in Rupees.	Imports.	Quantity.	Value in Rupees.
Wheat, ...	Mds. 59648	56784	Pedlars wares, ...		1154
Gram, ...	" 44149	25228	Pots and pans, ...		16269
Barley, ...	" 4504	2252	Punsaries drugs, ...		5337
Mash (pulse), ...	" 1544	1404	Pice, ...		59000
Moong (pulse), ...	" 6104	3488	Cocoanuts, ...	No. 192250	5770
Moth (pulse), ...	" 17175	8785	Blankets, ...	" 10670	16000
Juwar (millet), ...	" 44227	25284	Tat puttees, ...	" 2473	14638
Bajra (millet), ...	" 26717	25266	Logwood, ...	Mds. 328	1640
Indian corn, ...	" 4925	2814	Betel root, ...	" 5	15
Mustard seed, ...	" 14175	14175	Dry ginger, ...	" 275	2202
Til (sesamum), ...	" 2329	3864	Sandal wood, ...	" 68	680
Rice, ...	" 5730	18945	Arsenic (white), ...	" 14	250
Linseed, ...	" 137	445	Soap, ...	" 994	597
Goor, ...	" 66287	132574	Sal Ammoniac, ...	" 594	7722

Agricultural improvements how far practicable.

Canals the great desideratum.

Trade.

Imports of the town of Ferozepore.

Imports.	Quantity.	Value in Rupees.	Imports.	Quantity.	Value in Rupees.
Shukur (red), ...	Mds. 23678	59195	Lime, ...	Mds. 2487	1865
Khund, ...	" 9379	65653	Tamarinds, ...	" 213	426
Sheera (a kind of coarse molasses), ...	" 2339	2339	Cinnamon, ...	" 164	665
Ghee, ...	" 2120	31796	Coffee, ...	" 30	600
Mustard oil, ...	" 4071	18319	Blue vitriol, ...	" 16	176
Sesamum oil, ...	" 287	2578	Cardamums, ...	" 344	340
Cotton, ...	" 13569	94983	Roses, ...	" 38	304
Country iron, ...	" 4768	21556	Anise seed, ...	" 17	51
English iron, ...	" 10256	71792	Cashmere fruit, ...	" 1076	2152
Steel, ...	" 799	9585	Betelnut, ...	" 128	897
Red pepper, ...	" 984	2952	White lead, ...	" 214	2351
Black pepper, ...	" 415	7019	Coriander seed, ...	" 128	192
Dates, ...	" 3449	14795	Cumin seed, ...	" 12	48
Cloves, ...	" 203	3651	Mehndee dye (Lawsonia inermis), ...	" 284	568
Gouzooban (Cacalia kleinia), ...	" 363	727	Umultas (seed of Cassia fistula), ...	" 9	18
Hemp and string, ...	" 1418	5674	Kumarkus (Gum of the dhak tree), ...	" 71	45
Wool, ...	" 4649	47196	Dundasa (Bark of walnut tree), ...	" 16	64
Salt (Lahore), ...	" 21488	34464	Gum Arabic, ...	" 164	328
Salt (Sumbhur), ...	" 318	1362	Myrobalan nut, ...	" 134	1605
Moong, ...	" 2684	5368	Red lead, ...	" 6	36
Madder, ...	" 1908	13356	Moluthree (Glycyrrhiza glabra), ...	" 400	1600
Antimony, ...	" 814	1469	Umchoor (Parings of the mango), ...	" 39	312
Cowries, ...	" 1753	5259	Kumeela (Daphne mezereum), ...	" 9	630
Alum, ...	" 530	3180	Tea, ...	" 33	660
Koot (Costus Arabicus), ...	" 32	128	Sandarach, ...	" 19	57
Safflower dye, ...	" 1019	11209	Hoomoochee dye (a red earth), ...	" 260	650
Turmeric, ...	" 778	2334	Singhara (Water caltrops), ...	" 33	330
Almonds, ...	" 1375	10540	Catechu, ...	" 93	744
Tobacco (country), ...	" 622	1556	Cabul pomegranates, ...	" 445	5960
Tobacco (foreign), ...	" 1395	11160	Paper, ...	" 1018	884
Fruits (raisins), ...	" 198	990	Cotton seed, ...	" 25	125
Indigo, ...	" 112	4480	Country dates, ...	" 36	540
Maindye (Vanguiera Spinosa), ...	" 1119	2238	Borax, ...	" 190	2090
Sulphur, ...	" 379	1845	Country thread, ...	" 315	630
Salt petre, ...	" 335	335	Green ginger, ...	" 6	300
Sujee, ...	" 1193	596	Gallnuts, ...		
Zinc, ...	" 226	3366			
Cocoonut kernels, ...	" 2382	19058			
Ispghol (seed of fleawort), ...	" 13	26			
Cotton cloth (English), ...		123450			
Cotton cloth (Country), ...		31593			
Silk, ...		2118			
Goolbudu (silk cloth), ...		3259			
Senna, ...	" 9	22			
Bdellium Gum, ...	" 113	339			
			TOTAL, ...		12,15,296

I should hardly have thought of including such a long statement in this report, but for the instructions of the Financial Commissioner, who has called for any returns of this description that can be procured, * and the present would seem to be the best opportunity for submitting them. The table is also interesting, as exhibiting the nature of the trade in a small town like Ferozepore. It does not, however, include the cantonment trade, which is also of considerable extent.

The Ferozepore Merchants.

114.—The Ferozepore merchants are principally grain dealers, but they also do a good deal of brokerage work, and buy and sell goods for the mercantile houses at Bhinwance and Sukkur. The brokerage dues on sales are Rs. 1-4 per cent; on purchases 10 annas per cent.

River trade.

115.—The trade of the Sutlej has excited so much interest lately, that I shall make no apology, for inserting the following statement of goods shipped at the Ferozepore Ghant during the year 1853.

* See Financial Commissioner's No. 2387 dated 14th August 1854.

Exports.	Weight.	Value Rupees.	Exports.	Weight.	Value Rupees.
Khund, ...	Mds. 2914	20398	Sooth, ...	Mds. 874	6888
Shukur, ...	" 4760	11900	Brass and Copper Vessels, ...	" 169	6760
Goor, ...	" 10236	20472	Amluh (emblem Myrobalan), ...	" 30	53
Cotton, ...	" 15725	125800	Kutha (Catechu), ...	" 10	160
Wool, ...	" 13118	131180	Hurri (Chebulic Myrobalan), ...	" 39	78
Moong (pulse), ...	" 2869	2869	Khus Khus, ...	" 8	16
Moth (pulse), ...	" 300	240	Tobacco, ...	" 6	42
Urhar (pulse), ...	" 574	1148	Chacksao (seeds of Cassia absus), ...	" 17	43
Gram, ...	" 748	598	Surson (Mustard seed), ...	" 565	706
Kussoombha (safflower dye), ...	" 138	1656	Zeera (Cumin), ...	" 29	145
Nowasadur (salammoniac), ...	" 251	8012	Koot (Costus Arabicus), ...	" 1408	11264
Oil, ...	" 185	925	Bees Wax, ...	" 170	4080
Bunufaha (dried violets), ...	" 11	250	Potatoes, ...	" 11	22
Moorda Sung (Litharge), ...	" 12	146	Reetha (Soap nuts), ...	" 43	108
Borax, ...	" 56	720	Umultas (seed of Cassia Fistula), ...	" 8	6
Singhara (Water caltrop), ...	" 24	72	Gum Arabic, ...	" 11	192
Salt Petre, ...	" 2620	3930	Misree, ...	" 5	80
Kirana (Groceries), ...	" 1094	5432	Melon seed, ...	" 4	32
Cardamum, ...	" 13	260	Kuchoor (Turmeric), ...	" 161	644
Kumeela (Seed of Daphne mezereum), ...	" 4054	40540			
Bysout (Collyrium extract root of Amomum) Anthor hizum, ...	" 153	1224			
			TOTAL, ...		405091

I had prepared returns of the exports for five years past, but they have been unfortunately mislaid, with the exception of the one for 1853, which however gives a very fair notion of the export river trade of Ferozepore. Before the abolition, a few months ago, of the duty on sugar and cotton, which was collected lower down the river at Fazilkee, in the Sirsa District, the traders used to register the contents of their boats in my office, and obtain a certificate from me, by which they were often saved the inconvenience of having their boats searched at Fazilkee. The returns above referred to, were prepared from these registers, and I have not only lost these returns, but the registry records from which they were compiled, have been destroyed, as they were not considered of any further use.

116.—The Khund, Goor and Shukur come principally from Bhiwallee and Jalundhur. Cotton, safflower dye, indigo, and tobacco, from Bhiwallee; Salammoniac from Kythul. The grain and wool are the produce of this district. The exports of cotton and wool appear to be increasing very much; the trade in them has been entirely created within the last four years, previous to which there is no record of a single maund of either cotton or wool having been exported. The great bulk of these exports prevents the stowage of as great a cargo, as the boats, by their tonnage, are capable of carrying, and makes the freight proportionably higher. It is calculated that a boat would carry at least one third more cargo, if the cotton and wool bales were subjected to the press, before being stowed, besides the further advantage of their being so much better secured thereby, against injury from damp and rot. The Judicial Commissioner, at my request, has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 5,000 from the Ferry Fund, for the purchase of a screw press, and arrangements are being made for procuring one from England. I confidently expect, that this outlay will soon be recovered, when the press is brought into use, to say nothing of the benefit that may be expected from it to the trade. Though I have no returns for 1854, yet I understand, that in addition to the usual articles of export, there has been an immensely increased quantity of grain sent down the river, in consequence of the very low prices which prevailed during that period. Mr. Coates, an enterprising merchant of this station, shipped a quantity of wheat for a house at the Cape, and seems to expect that the demand for it will greatly increase.

117.—The Ferozepore river trade lies almost entirely with Sukkur. The goods are sent to the merchants of Sukkur, on their demand; the Ferozepore merchants know nothing of the further destination of their exports. The usual freight to Sukkur is eight annas per maund, but it varies very much, with reference to the number of available boats.

Principal articles of export.

River Freight.

118.—The trade up the river is much less than the down trade, but I have no means of accurately ascertaining its extent. The following estimate was given me by two or three of the principal merchants, for the past year, and in the absence of any more accurate returns, may be accepted, as shewing the general nature and value of the trade. English iron, Rs. 61,000, steel Rs. 8000, black pepper Rs. 6000, Dates Rs. 18,000, cowries Rs. 3000, Sulphur Rs. 3000, Zinc, Rs. 2500, Coconuts Rs. 6000, Lime Rs. 57,000, Cinnamon Rs. 300, Coffee Rs. 900, Betel nut Rs. 1600, White lead Rs. 2500. Total Rs. 164,300.

Education.

119.—The number of schools in the district, classed according to the languages that are taught in them, is as follows.

Arabic	6 Schools	86 Scholars.
Sanscrit	3 do.	10 do.
Persian	21 do.	210 do.
Hindee	8 do.	192 do.
Goormookhee	46 do.	243 do.
TOTAL	84 Schools	741 Scholars.

Some of the teachers are remunerated, by presents on marriages, by payment in money, or grain collected at harvest time, or by ready made bread every day; others have small rent free grants of land. It must be confessed, however, that the number of youths under instruction, is lamentably small, when compared with the number of the population. Sir H. Lawrence was a great advocate for the education of the females. He says.—“It has been observed that there is no instance of a mother being able to read, and not imparting the knowledge to her children. It is not merely reading that I want, for our new subjects, but so fully do I concur in the spirit of the above observation, and so convinced am I, of the importance of something being done to instruct the women, in order to improve the condition of the population at large, that I have it much at heart, at least to make the endeavour, and with the assistance that I am promised, I trust immediately to commence some experiments in female instruction”. I find however no subsequent record of his labours in this department, and as he left the district soon after these remarks were written, it is probable that he had not time to carry out his intentions.

Ferozepore City and Cantonment Schools.

120.—I have lately established a school in the town of Ferozepore, the expense of which is defrayed out of the town dues, and an English master is on his way from Bareilly, to take the superintendence of it. Captain Lewis, the Commissary of Ordnance a short time ago, organized a very excellent English and Hindoo school, in the cantonment, which is kept up by the subscription of the residents. All the convicts in Jail are taught to read, but with these exceptions, though we have had possession of Ferozepore for nearly twenty years, I regret to say, that nothing whatever has been done to further the cause of education. The Government, I believe, intends now to give some assistance, and is organizing an educational scheme for the whole of the Punjab. I shall be very ready to perform my part in it, for I feel great interest in the subject, and should have attempted something more, on my own responsibility, before this, had not my time been so engrossed with the work of the Settlement. This report however has brought my labours nearly to an end, in this department, and I shall have, henceforth, much more leisure to devote to the miscellaneous work of the District.

Climate.

121.—Sir Henry Lawrence writes as follows, of the climate of Ferozepore. “There being no regular rainy season, the climate does not materially vary between May and September; at no time, do the hot winds blow steadily for many days together, but rather shift, from day to day, and many times a day; about the middle of June a shower generally falls, and clouds gather heavily with every promise of rain, but they disperse with only a few drops, or perhaps only a dry tempest. In 1839 not two inches of rain fell, in what is called the rainy season, and in 1840 not more than 5 inches, and during both years, the wind was as hot, and as continually from the West, in August, as in May or June. All the year round, the territory is subject to sudden and violent whirlwinds, which blowing over so light and dry a soil, load the air, for days together, with nearly impalpable dust.” These remarks were written at the commencement of 1841.

122.—My enquiries, however, have led me to the conclusion, that there has been a very great change in the climate of Ferozepore, during the last five years, and that it can be no longer said, that there is no regular rainy season. No doubt, to the East of Loodiana, and nearer the Hills, the fall of rain is much greater, but I do not think that from Loodiana, Westwards, as far as Mundote, and within 20 or 30 miles of the Sutlej, on either side, there is now any real difference in the average fall of rain, in different parts of this tract of country. That part of the District, which I have elsewhere described as the main portion, comes within this description; that part of Mokut-sur which is situated to the South of the "Dunda," is not included in it. Within 2 or 3 miles of the Southern boundary of Purgunah Mokut-sur, is the police station of Malout, in the Sirsa District, where a meteorological register is kept up, from which it would appear, that the fall of rain at Ferozepore, is nearly double the fall at Malout. Here there are no trees, and very little cultivation, and the climate and appearance of the Ferozepore Ilaka, in Sir H. Lawrence's time, very probably resembled what Malout is now. I have no doubt, that the change that has taken place in Ferozepore, is to be attributed to the great increase of cultivation, and to the number of trees that have sprung up, in every direction. Some parts of the Ferozepore Ilaka, may be now described as very well wooded, and each year, as new wells are sunk, new trees are planted about them and the number of plantations is rapidly increasing. From the size of the trees about Ferozepore, it can be easily seen, that they are generally of very recent growth. To the same cause must be attributed, the decrease in the number and violence of the dust storms, within the last few years; a circumstance which is admitted, by all who knew Ferozepore in former times; and every year they appear to be getting less. The following is a comparative table of the fall of rain at Ferozepore, and some of the neighbouring states, for four and five years past, which will illustrate, more clearly, what has been above asserted on the subject. The quantity expressed is in inches and decimals.

Years.	Ferozepore.	Loodiana.	Lahore.	Jalundhur.	Malout.
1850	29.70	"	"	20.09	11.32
1851	23.94	12.88	21.64	28.43	7.98
1852	30.48	45.19	30.31	26.18	28.01
1853	16.26	22.51	12.98	16.13	6.55
1854	23.60	23.09	31.72	27.57	15.47
Total average,	24.79	25.91	24.16	23.48	13.86

123.—The plantation of trees, is a subject of great interest to the Government, at the present time; and the Commissioner has issued repeated instructions, for the formation of avenues, along the road sides, and for planting trees about the different Police buildings, and much has been done in compliance therewith. These plantations are ornaments to the roads, and a great convenience to travellers, but they are necessarily of very limited extent, and it is impossible to look to them, as a means of increasing, to any appreciable degree, the stock of timber in the country, or of producing any change in the climate. The cost of each tree raised in this manner, amounts to, at least, a rupee; and with the means at our disposal, we can only raise hundreds or thousands, where lakhs at least are required. Neither would it be justifiable, in my opinion, for the Government to disburse any larger sum, in this method of planting; the result would not be at all adequate, to the enormous expense that would be incurred. The Chief Commissioner in the last Punjab report,* recommends that the owner of every well should be induced to sow some 5 square yards with trees, and afterwards plant them out on the irrigation water courses, and thus he anticipates, that millions of trees might be

raised among the villages, within a brief period. I see no backwardness among the people, however, in planting trees, about the wells already in existence, they are not at all slow, to appreciate the comfort and advantage to be derived from it; and I believe that about most of the wells in this district, there are as many trees planted as could be desired, without causing injury to the crops. None of the better sort of trees, such as "sheesham," "sirus," mulberry "peepul," and the like, will grow, unless provision is made for watering them, after they have been planted out.

Best method of increasing the plantations.

124.—The only effectual method of causing a real appreciable increase in the number of trees, in the country, is by encouraging the Zameendars to sink more wells. I have shown in another place how many new wells have been dug ever since the completion of the measurements, and what prospects there are, and how they may be promoted, of a further increase, and on these I rest hopes of one day hearing the Ferozepore district described, as a beautifully wooded country. Every acre of the bhut at least, ought to be irrigated before many more years have elapsed. The completion of the proposed cut into the Sookhur Nye, is another means to the same end. The Tehara canal would do more still. In the unirrigated land, the *keekur* * and the *ber* † are the only trees that grow to any size, and there are few fields, especially in the robes villages, in which a certain number of these trees, and probably as many as can be grown without injury to the crops, are not reared by the Zameendars; but, I think more might be done towards planting the common waste lands of the village, with these kinds of trees. The interest of each individual induces him to protect the trees growing on his own peculiar land, but he does not feel the same interest in the common land consequently the growth of trees on it is neglected, while such as spring up spontaneously, are soon eaten down by the goats and camels. I expect, however, with the assistance and influence of the Tehseeldars, to induce the people to plant the common lands, to a greater extent than they have hitherto done. The trees produced in them are the common property of the village; the "ber," and the "keekur" are both valuable timber trees. Great quantities of seed have been already collected by the people. A small quantity was sown broad-cast last year; but during the ensuing rainy season, great efforts will be made; and I believe the people only require to be told and encouraged, and that they will now set to work with real good will. Besides the value of the timber, the shade afforded by the trees to the pasturing cattle and their attendants, will be of great advantage; but great pains must be taken, to protect the trees during the early stage of their growth, and thus in course of time the whole of the pasture lands ought to be covered with trees.

SETTLEMENT.
The assessment.

125.—I now return, after the foregoing long digressions, to the more immediate object of this report—the Settlement of the District. For the purposes of assessment, all the villages possessing the same, or nearly the same, characteristics, have been classed together, and uniform rates applied to them. The circles thus formed, are called Chuks. The assessment, in most of the Chuks, has been fixed on soil rates, both irrigated and unirrigated, in a few of them only, where land was of little value, I did not find any advantage, in drawing a distinction between the different kinds of soil; but adopted one rate only for the irrigated, and another for the unirrigated land. With the exception of a few villages in the Ferozepore Ilaka, in which the Juma was distributed on the wells, the Zameendars had hitherto made no distinction in distributing their own Juma, between one kind of soil and another, or between the irrigated, and unirrigated area. The reason of this was, that in Zameendaree villages, the rents were all collected in kind, and in Bhaceacharya villages, the minute subdivision of the area among the shareholders, in accordance with the goona distribution,† by which each member of the community holds a proportionate share, in all the different tracts of soil contained in the whole area, rendered any distinction of rates unnecessary. The same reason, however, is not applicable to the fixing of the Government demand. The different kinds of soil are well known to the Zameendars, and they have a general idea of their relative value. Accordingly, whenever I considered that I could do so with advantage, I have invariably made use of soil rates, in fixing the Government demand.

* *Agave Arabica.*

† *Zisyrphus Jajuba.*

‡ See on account of this method of distribution Par.

126.—It was not, however, an easy matter to determine the relative value of the different soils. In some Jagheer villages, I procured very minute returns of the rent in kind, paid by each Zameendar, for several years past. The correctness of these returns, was admitted, both by the Jagheedars and Zameendars, and I had hoped, from them, to obtain an accurate estimate of the productive powers of each kind of soil, but I found that in consequence of the minute sub-divisions of the village area, above referred to, in accordance with which, each Zameendar cultivated a proportionate share of every kind of soil, whereas my return only shewed the total produce of the whole of his cultivation, that no satisfactory results could be obtained from this investigation. All I could do, was to question the most intelligent Zameendars on the subject, and fix the relative value of the different soils, in the best way I could, from their statements. Of course it is not pretended, that the value thus ascertained, possesses any great accuracy; the only question for me to decide, was, whether the use of these rates, yielded a better Juma, than that deduced from a uniform rate on the cultivated land, without any distinction of soil, and wherever I thought that this was the case, I always adopted the soil rates.

127.—A still more difficult task, was to determine the amount of irrigation in each village. I soon found, that the irrigation of the particular year during which the measurement took place, however accurately it was ascertained, could not be received, as representing the permanent irrigation of the village. In some instances, the Zameendars having been forewarned by the result of the settlements in the surrounding Districts purposely abstained from irrigating the usual quantity of land, which their wells were capable of, and destroyed the water channels, in others, again, and especially in the rohee villages, the extent of the irrigation is very much determined by the nature of the season. With a prospect of good rains, the Zameendars make little use of their wells, whereas with a bad season before them, they irrigate their fields to the utmost possible extent. Again, some Zameendars, from indolent habits, irrigated much less land than both their wells and cattle were capable of, while others have exerted themselves to make the most of the water in their wells, and it would hardly be fair to tax such extra exertions, to the full extent of the irrigation thus produced. My plan for rectifying these discrepancies was this. I had a return prepared of the average irrigation, ascertained by the measurement, of each kind of well in each village, of the smallest sized well, with one "mal" or string of pots on the Persian wheel, or one "lao" or leather bag, as the case might be; of the medium sized well with two mals; and of the largest sized well with three mals.

128.—I had a statement, also, of the average irrigation of all the wells in the chuck. This average would probably show the following proportion for each kind of well; Supposing the irrigation of the one "mal" well was 20 acres, then that of the 2 mal well would be 34 acres, and of the 3 mal well 45 acres. I had also a statement before me, of the dimensions of each well, whether it was kutcha or pukka, of the depth of water below the surface, and of the depth of water in the well. I summoned a council of the most intelligent Zameendars, to help me to a decision in the matter. I compared the return of each village, with the general average of the chuck. If they agreed, or nearly agreed, I accepted the former, as a correct return of the irrigation of the village; if there was much difference, I made more particular enquiries. It might be, that there was more water in the wells, and that the wells were of the description called "bum" which always yield more water than those called "sar", and in that case, whenever the result was justified by such circumstances, I accepted the measurement return as correct, otherwise I only calculated the irrigation at the average of the chuck. On the other hand, when the irrigation was less than the average, it might arise from the inferiority of the wells, or from less land being owned by many of the well proprietors, in consequence of the minute sub-divisions in "bhacacharya" estates, than the wells were capable of irrigating. These circumstances were enquired into, and the irrigation was then calculated, either in accordance with the measurement, or with the average of the chuck, as might appear right, from the result of my enquiries.

129.—In fixing the rates for the Chunks, as well as of individual villages in each Chuck, I availed myself of all the other means at my disposal. I compared one chuck

* A "bum" well contains a spring; a "sar" well is supplied by mere filtration.

The extent of irrigation was determined.

Different averages struck.

Various grounds on which the Jumas were fixed.

with another; I studied the rates of these villages, in which the summary settlement Jumas, which had already been 9 years in operation, and in the Persepolis Ilaka 17, appeared to have worked well; I took estimates from the "Punches", from some of the old khardars, and from the Tehseeldars; I prepared statements of the Jumas collected in the time of the Sikhs, whether in money or kind; I also procured similar returns from the sub-leasees and farmers, in our own time; I examined the putwarees returns, of rents paid in kind by the asamees, wherever I could get them; I enquired from the zameendars the average produce, which, in their opinion, each description of soil, in each chuck, was capable of yielding; I had the crops cut and weighed in several villages, for 3 or 4 seasons in succession, through the Tehseeldars, in the presence of trustworthy agents appointed for the purpose; in fact I neglected nothing, which I considered would throw light on the productive powers of the soil, and enable me to determine a proper Juma for each village. Further particulars on these subjects, will be given in my description of the different chunks.

130.—In both the statements Nos. 2 and 3 there is a column headed "Land recently thrown out of cultivation"; I am not quite sure, whether this means land which was not cultivated, during the particular year of the settlement, for whatever reason, either because it was left fallow, for the improvement of the soil, or because there was a deficiency of rain; or whether it refers only to land which has been actually deserted by the proprietors, the rent of which has to be made good by the village community. The distinction is a very important one. I conclude, however, that the former definition is intended because the return of such land is often furnished by the Revenue Surveyors, who are necessarily ignorant of the state of occupancy, and I have prepared my statements in accordance with this supposition. In some of the chunks which were measured during the cold season of 1852-53, the worst season that has been known at Eerozepore for many years, I found it more equitable, to assess all the lately abandoned lands as cultivated, because it was only not cultivated during that particular year, on account of the drought, and was entered in the khuras as "eksal ka oofada" (abandoned for one year); the next year it was all cultivated again, and was invariably assessed by the villagers themselves, at exactly the same rate as the cultivation. Where this is the case, I have included all the lately abandoned land, as part of the cultivation in the No. 5 statement, but have preserved the distinction in the No. 2 statement, in order to shew the actual result of the measurement. There are of course some exceptions, where the land has been actually deserted but such cases have been specially noticed, in my remarks at the foot of the No. 3 statement, and allowance has been made accordingly, in fixing the assessment.

The Chunk Statement. 131.—The following is a statement of the Revenue rates and Jumas of each chuck. I have entered the chunks in this statement, so as to correspond with the description before given by me, of the different tracts into which the District is divided. This order will not quite correspond with that followed in the No. 5, 6, and 7 statements where it has been necessary to follow the Pergunah arrangements, but with a view to prevent any misunderstanding on this account, and to facilitate reference, I have here entered, in red ink, the numbers assigned to the chunks in the No. 5 statement.

Statement of Soil rates and proposed Jumas.

Number of Chuk.	Name of Chuk.	Irrigated rates per acre.	Unirrigated rates per acre.	Bunjur, or waste, Rates per acre.*	Proposed Jumas, founded on the foregoing rates.		Increase of pro-posed Kamil on former Juma.	Decrease of pro-posed Kamil on former Juma.
					First year full Juma.	Kamil, or full Juma.		
1	Dhurmote, new bhct, 10 villages.	Chahce .. 2-0-0	Baranee .. 1-4-0		3874	5981	..	2107
2	Futehgurh, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		3692	5725	..	15 pr. ct.
3	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4080	5648	..	36 pr. ct.
4	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	508
5	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	821
6	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
7	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
8	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
9	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
10	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
11	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
12	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
13	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
14	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
15	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
16	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
17	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
18	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
19	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
20	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
21	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
22	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
23	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
24	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
25	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
26	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
27	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.
28	Mukhoo, new bhct, 15 villages.	Chahce .. 1-8-0	Baranee .. 1-0-0		4191	5112	..	12 pr. ct.

* It must not be supposed, however, that the rates here given have been universally adopted. They were only taken as a general guide. See remarks regarding the Assessment of the bunjur Part. 177. — Where no rate is given, it must be understood that the bunjur has not been assessed, either because there was too little of it, or for other reason detailed elsewhere.

† The rates here given, having been subsequently found too low, the proposed Jumas are fixed at 10 per cent. higher than the Jumas yielded by them.

‡ And after deducting 1th from the remaining waste.

Number of Chuk.	Name of Chuk.	Irrigated rates per acre.	Unirrigated rates per acre.	Bunjur or waste rates per acre.	Proposed Jumas, founded on the foregoing rates.		Increase of pro-posed Kamil on former Juma.	Decrease of pro-posed Kamil on former Juma.
					First year full year.	Kamil, or full year.		
1	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
2	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
3	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
4	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
5	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
6	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
7	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
8	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
9	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
10	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
11	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
12	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
13	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
14	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
15	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
16	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
17	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
18	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
19	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
20	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
21	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
22	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
23	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
24	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
25	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
26	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
27	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208
28	Fotehpore, 70 villages.	Nyace .. 1-12-0	Gusra .. 0-10-0		26735	29841	23633	6208

* And after deducting 1th from the remaining waste.

Number of chuk.	No. in No. 3 state ment.	Name of Chuk.	Irrigated rates per acre.	Unirrigated rates per acre.	Buyer or waste rates per acre.	Proposed Juma founded on the foregoing rates.		Former Juma.	Increase of pro- posed Juma or former Juma.	Decrease of pro- posed Juma or former Juma.
						First year.	Kamil or full year.			
29	26	Goroo Hur Subee, 14 villages.	Chahce. 0-0-12-0	Baranee. 0-0-6-0	Bunjur 0-0-0-0 on the culturable waste.	3000	3000	6528	0	8928
30	20	Kotekapoor, South portion, 25 villages.		Baranee. 0-0-6-0	Bunjur 3 Aa. 1/2 all the waste after deducting a quantity equal to the cultivation.	15825	17275	17275	0	0
31	19	Mokutsur Qotar, class I 10 villages.		Baranee. 0-0-6-0	Bunjur 0-2-6-0 as explained in No. 30.	5195	5373	5373	0	0
32	21	Class II 23 villages.		Judeed. 0-0-6-0	Bunjur 0-2-6-0 as explained in No. 30.	3455	3609	3609	0	0
33	22	Mokutsur hitar, class I 17 villages.		Judeed. 0-0-6-0	Bunjur 0-2-6-0 as explained in No. 30.	3844	3913	3913	0	0
34	23	Class II 25 villages.		Baranee. 0-0-6-0	Bunjur 0-2-6-0 as explained in No. 30.	2484	5040	5040	0	0
35	24	Waste lands, class I 7 vil- lages.		Judeed. 0-0-6-0	Bunjur 0-2-6-0 as explained in No. 30.	44	2081	2081	0	0
36	25	Class II 18 villages.		Baranee. 0-0-6-0		214	4602	4602	0	0
37	16	Kote Bhace, class I 5 vil- lages.		Baranee. 0-0-6-0	Bunjur 0-2-6-0 as explained in No. 30.	4830	4830	2616	2314	0
38	17	Class II 7 villages.		Judeed. 0-0-6-0	Bunjur 0-2-6-0 as explained in No. 30.	2574	2654	3030	56	376
39	18	Class III 17 villages.		Baranee. 0-0-6-0		5028	5323	5223	100	0
40	14	Mehraj Bhoochou, 21 vil- lages.		Judeed. 0-0-6-0		40515	40515	68375	2	27860
41	35	Bhudour, N. E., 10 vil- lages.	Chahce. 1-1-8-0	Baranee. 0-0-9-0		17025	17025	17025	0	0
42	37	Do. main portion, 30 vil- lages.		Baranee. 0-0-8-0		35000	35000	35000	0	0
43	38	Do. scattered do., 42 vil- lages.		Baranee. 0-0-8-0		10410	10410	10410	0	0
44	39	60 River Mahals.				9153	9153	9141	12	0
45	40	Eureedkote, 14 massee vil- lages.				5593	5593	5593	0	0
46	41	Do. 6 border villages.				5839	5839	5839	0	0
47	42	Do. massee plots.				2956	2956	2956	0	0
					TOTAL.....	603914	640364	501565	47227	41921

1.—Chuk Dhurmakote, New bhet.

132.—Chuk No. 1.—This and the 3 following chuks included all the villages, the lands of which are overflowed by the Sutlej. This chuk comprizes that portion of the Ilauqa of Dhurmakote which borders on the river. There is little distinction of soils, and the river fertilizes all alike. The Juma has been calculated on irrigated and unirrigated rates, the highest rate has been adopted for the well land, the next for the "rez" or land irrigated by the river, the lowest for the unirrigated; but this land though classed as unirrigated retains a considerable degree of moisture from its proximity to the river, hence no great difference has been made between it and the irrigated land. In most of the wells the water is raised by means of the "dheenkulee" which is worked by one man only this is the reason of the amount of irrigation being so small with reference to the number of wells. The depth of the water below the surface in the cold weather is usually from 10 to 12 feet.—The reason of so great a decrease of Juma having been proposed is principally owing to most of these villages being rent free, the Zemendars paid their rent in kind and the Jumas of the Summary settlement were merely nominal, fixed for the payment of the road fund, and could never have been realized.

2.—Chuk Fulleghurh, New bhet.

133.—Chuk No. 2.—This chuk comprizes that portion of the Ilauqa of Fulleghurh called the new bhet which is watered by the river. Finding the rates which I first proposed and which are entered in the rate statement were too low I added 10 per cent. to the Juma calculated thereon. The unirrigated land in this chuk is at a higher elevation, and less benefitted by percolation from the river, and for the same reason the water in the wells is deeper, and there is more well irrigation than in the adjoining chuk No. 1, which is the reason of the well and baranee rates being lower in this chuk. The great decrease which I have proposed in the Juma of this chuk, is principally owing to the destructive in roads of the river during the previous rainy season, which carried away a great portion of the lands of this Ilauqa.

3.—Chuk Mukhoo, new bhet.

134.—Chuk No. 3.—This chuk is that part of the Ilauqa of Mukhoo bordering on the river, and the land is in every respect equal to that of the two preceding chuks; but the cultivators are all Nypals, the worst agricultural caste in the district—the cultivators of the two former chuks were accustomed to money assessments in the time of the Sikhs, but the proprietors of this chuk, who were subject to the Aloowala Raja, paid a very light rent in kind only. They paid in money under the Summary Settlement, but taking their past and present condition into consideration, I found it necessary to assess them at very much lighter rates than in the preceding chuk.

4.—Chuk Mullamwala, and Buggowwala, new bhet.

135.—Chuk No. 4.—This chuk consists of the villages belonging to Ilauqas Mullamwala and Buggowwala which border on the river, the cultivators are all Dogurs, who held a similar position to that of the Nypals above described and are equally bad agriculturists. This chuk is very much intersected by nullahs, and the irrigation from the river is more perfect than in the preceding chuk, which is the reason of a rather higher rate having been fixed for the rez land, the same rates have been adopted for the well and baranee land in both chuks.

5.—Chuk Dhurmakote, old bhet.

136.—Chuk No. 5.—This and the following chuks 6 to 12 form that portion of the District which has been described as the old bhet land. This chuk includes that portion of the same description of land situated in Ilauqa Dhurmakote, it contains a great mixture of castes almost all Mussulmans, Racons, Mussulman Juts, Goojurs, Syuds, Rajpoots &c. the best and worst cultivators in the district, and on this account though there is little or no difference between the productive powers of the soil in the different villages, I have divided the chuk into two classes with different rates for each. The villages containing the best cultivators have been placed in the first class, those with the inferior agricultural castes in the second, notwithstanding the apparent unfairness of such a classification, the justice of it would not be impugned even by the superior castes themselves. A Racon would never argue that he ought to be taxed at the same rate as a Nypal and notwithstanding the great difference between the rates it will be observed that whereas the Juma of the first class villages has been left nearly the same, that of

* The "dheenkulee" is a kind of primitive lever weighted with a clod of earth at the short end, and with an earthen pot attached by a rope to the other end.

† See before Para 6.

The 2nd class has been considerably raised. Notwithstanding the classes which I have formed, I have still been obliged to deviate considerably in many instances from the rates given in the preceding statement, much more so than in any other chuk in the District, in many villages the former Jumas were very much higher than those deduced from the proposed rates, and where such was the case, and the former Jumas had worked well and the people were contented and prosperous, I did not think it necessary to reduce them to the level of the calculated Jumas, in such cases I considered that a decrease of 9 or 10 per cent. on the former Juma would be as much as was necessary. There is also a real decrease of more than 5 per cent. on the former Juma to most of the proprietors, though it will not be apparent from comparison of the totals of the former and proposed Jumas, in consequence of the reduction of the lumberdare allowance, which was upwards of 10 per cent. on the Juma, to a uniform rate of 5 per cent. There is a good deal of tobacco, vegetables &c. grown on the manured soil, and such land has been assessed under the name of Nyasa at a higher rate than the other well land.

137.—Chuk No. 6. This chuk, contains the old bhut portion of Ilaua Kote Eesa Khan. Like the preceding chuk it contains a great variety of Mussulman castes, and I have consequently divided it in a similar manner, into 2 classes, with different soil rates for each class. The soil is quite equal to that of the preceding chuk, though the rates which I have taken are much lower, the reason of which is that this Ilaua formed part of the possessions of the Alowala Raja, the assessment of which was also much lower than that of the Lahore royal demesne, of which Dhurmakote formed a part, and the increase given by these rates is as much as can reasonably be recommended, but with reference to this increase it may be stated that though the precise extent cannot be ascertained, yet it is universally admitted that there has been a great increase in the amount of cultivation, and the number of wells, since the annexation of the Ilaua by the British Government and more over the "inam" which during the Summary Settlement amounted to 25 per cent. on the Juma, has now been reduced to 5 per cent.

138.—Chuk No. 7.—This chuk includes the old bhut land of Ilaua Futtahgush and as it is in every respect the same kind of land, and contains a similar variety of castes it has also been divided into two classes and assessed at the same rates as the preceding chuk.

139.—Chuk No. 8.—This chuk consists of the old Bhut land of Ilaua Mukhopo. The rates which I have adopted were fixed by a Panchayat of the most respectable Zemeendars of the Ilaua being Rupees—1—4—the ghoomao for irrigated land, and 8 As. for unirrigated, the land is, at least, equal, if not superior to that of the preceding chuks, though the rates are much lower, but as the agriculturists are mostly Nypals, I would refer to the remarks regarding chuk No. 3, another portion of the same Ilaua in which I have attempted to justify the adoption of very low rates; for this Ilaua it will be observed however that, notwithstanding the lowness of the rates, a very large increase has been made to the former Juma.

140.—Chuk No. 9.—Contains the old bhut portion, of Ilaua Mullanwala, and Buggowala. The population are Dogurs, some of the most influential men among them formed part of the Panchayat referred to in chuk No. 8, and as the circumstances of the Ilauas in all essential respects exactly correspond, the same rates were adopted for both, Ilauas, except that I slightly increased the "dhar" rates for reasons already given.

141.—Chuk No. 10.—Contains the old bhut portion of Ilaua Zeera. It is further removed from the river than any of the preceding chuks and the soil is decidedly inferior: and the wells also yield less water, I have divided the chuk into two classes; in the first of which I have placed all those villages founded long ago, which paid money assessments in the time of the Sikhs, and in the 2nd the recently founded villages, which have only been assessed in money since the Summary Settlement, and which generally contain a very small population, not equal to the same efforts that can be made by the

6.—Chuk Kote Eesa Khan, old bhut.

7.—Chuk Futtahgush, old bhut.

8.—Chuk Mukhopo, old bhut.

9.—Chuk Mullanwala, old bhut.

10.—Chuk Zeera, old bhut.

older villages. The cultivators are almost all Mussulmans of various castes. There is a great extent of waste land for which progressive Jumas have usually been fixed.

11.—Chuk Khace, old bhut.

142.—Chuk No. 11.—Contains the bhut portions of Ilaua Khace. The Juma has been more uniformly distributed but the whole amount remains nearly the same. I did not think it advisable to take any increase though the rates are lower than those of most of the bhut chuks because the cultivators are generally Dogurs and because the villages, are probably of somewhat inferior value to those of the adjoining Ilaua, Ferozepore, in which nearly similar rates have been adopted, the result of which has been a very large increase to the Juma of that Ilaua.

12.—Chuk Ferozepore.

143.—Chuk No. 12.—This chuk includes the whole of the Ilaua of Ferozepore which is all bhut land. A professional survey including both a boundary and interior survey was made of this Ilaua by Capt. Browne in 1842, though no settlement record was prepared on this basis, nor did any revision of the assessment take place. It appears however from comparing this survey with the present returns, that during the last 9 years the cultivation of this Ilaua has increased by 71 per cent., and that instead of 246 wells, there are now as many as 328 pukka wells. It will be easily imagined also that the present location of a large cantonment at Ferozepore has greatly increased the value of land. The rates however are still much lower than those of most of the bhut lands in the District, whereas the possession of two such markets as Ferozepore Khas and the cantonments, together with the facility afforded for the sale of vegetables and such like superior products of the soil, give this Ilaua an advantage over every other chuk in the district. Under these circumstances the increase which I have taken to the former Juma will not be considered excessive. The progressive Juma here noted is principally owing to Jumas fixed for different periods in the Summary settlement which have still to run.

13.—Chuk Dhurmakote Sotura.

144.—Chuks No. 13—23 comprise that portion of the rohee to the East of the "Dunda." Chuk No. 13, contains the bhatur bhut portion of Ilaua Dhurmakote, the soil is inferior to that of the perfect rohee and has consequently been assessed at a lower rate. There is but little difference between the amount of the proposed and former Jumas. I find however that my rates are lower than those of the adjoining villages in Leodiana which appear to be similarly situated.

14.—Chuk Dhurmakote Rohee.

145.—Chuk No. 14.—Contains the rohee portion of Ilaua Dhurmakote and is the finest and best cultivated part of the District. It was also formerly the highest assessed. The cultivators are all Juts. The Juma has been more uniformly distributed but I did not think there were sufficient grounds for enhancing the whole Juma which has been kept nearly the same as before.

15.—Chuk Kote Eesa Rohee.

146.—Chuk No. 15.—Contains the rohee portion of Ilaua Kote Eesa Khan it is similarly situated and is in every respect equal in soil and population to the preceding chuk; the rates however are very much lower but the increase on the former Juma yielded by them viz. 15 per cent. was I considered as great as could reasonably be taken at one time. In my remarks regarding chuk No. 6 another portion of the same Ilaua, I explained the reason of this Ilaua being assessed at a lower rate than Dhurmakote in consequence of its having belonged to the Alowala chief.

16.—Chuk Suda Singwala.

147.—Chuk No. 16.—Comprises the whole of the Ilaua of Suda Singh, it is quite equal in soil and position to the 2 preceding chuks. The cultivators are mostly Juts, but have only been accustomed to money payments since the Summary Settlement and are hardly as industrious and enterprising as the cultivators of those chuks. I have fixed the cultivation rate rather lower in consequence. The whole Juma remains nearly the same as before.

17.—Chuk Chookur Chuk.

148.—Chuk No. 17.—Contains the whole of Ilaua Chookur chuk; it is situated to the South of chuk No. 14; it is scarcely if at all inferior to that chuk, and contains a similar industrious Jut population; the wells however are somewhat deeper and it may be taken as a general rule that the land deteriorates in proportion to its distance from the river. I have therefore assessed this chuk at rather lower rates than the other.

149.—Chuk No. 18.—Contains all the best villages of Ilaua Budnee. It was very much under assessed at the Summary Settlement. From the enquiries I have made I am quite satisfied that almost every village was assessed at 40 per cent. higher under the Sikhs than at the summary settlement and that, without being over assessed. I have returns of the Sikh Jumas of most of the villages, the correctness of which is attested by the lumberdars, which prove that such was the case. There is very little if any difference between this chuk and the preceding one which lies to the North of it, still acting on the supposition often before referred to that the land deteriorates in proportion to its distance from the river, I have assessed this chuk at proportionably lower rates. These rates were adopted after much consultation with the most intelligent Zemindars and the Jumas proposed by me in each case very nearly correspond with their recommendations. Notwithstanding the great increase given by these rates it will be found that these Jumas are still from 30 to 40 per cent. lower, than those of the adjoining villages in Loodiana* which I cannot suppose to be better villages in any respect.

150.—Chuk No. 19.—Contains the villages to the South of Ilaua Budnee where the water is too deep for irrigation. The soil is more sandy and on the principle before adverted to in consequence of their being at a greater distance from the river they have been assessed at proportionably lower rates than the villages included in the preceding chuk. A similar increase on the summary settlement Jumas has been obtained in this part of the Ilaua as in the other which may also be explained, on the same grounds.

151.—Chuk No. 20.—Comprizes the Ilaua of Cheeruk which is all Jagheer, and in consequence of the revenue having been always paid in kind, there is no former Juma to be recorded. The rates which I have adopted have been fixed with due regard to the position of the Jagheer amid the surrounding chuks to its distance from the river &c. There is the same industrious Jut population here as elsewhere all over the rohee.

152.—Chuk No. 21.—comprizes all the best villages of Ilaua Maree, it is situated at a greater distance from the river than any of the preceding chuks, the rates proposed therefore are proportionably lower, but notwithstanding that the former Juma has been considerably enhanced by them, I still consider that the rates are lower with reference to the productiveness of the soil than in any of the preceding chuks. The cultivators are all Juts, but they are of a different tribe to those in the other Ilauas, they are principally Burar Juts they claim relationship with Rajas they do not make money by the marriage of their daughters like the other Juts, they wear more expensive clothes and altogether occupy a higher social position. They were assessed under the Sikh rule much more lightly than the Zemeendars of the adjoining Ilauas and though they are good cultivators yet still they are hardly equal to the Juts of Budnee, Chohur Chuk and Dhurmote. On these grounds I have proposed taxing them more lightly.

153.—Chuk No. 22.—contains all the very sandy villages of Ilaua Maree situated principally to the South of the villages in the preceding chuk. There are many sandhills scattered about which materially interfere with the productiveness of the soil. A very light rate has been proposed in consequence. Neither in this nor in the preceding chuk have I thought it necessary to fix different rates for the different kinds of soil though the prevalence of sandy soil has been the main ground on which this chuk has been formed.

154.—Chuk No. 23.—comprizes as many of the Kotekapoor villages as are included in the main portion of this district. The amount of irrigation is almost nominal. The average produce of the soil was ascertained by careful enquiries from the Zemeendars, and a seventh of this converted into money was assumed as a fair revenue rate. This rate moreover was remarkably corroborated by 10 years produce returns furnished to me by the Jagheedar of Iulurndee one of the villages in this chuk, who as he was Zemeendar as well as Jagheedar had no object in exaggerating the amount. The rate also corresponded with that I should have assigned to this chuk with reference to its distance from the river and position among the surrounding chuks.

* See rates communicated by Commissioner in his letter No. 129 dated 25th January 1863.

18.—Chuk Budnee
North portion.

19.—Chuk Budnee
South portion.

20.—Chuk Cheeruk.

21.—Chuk Maree,
North portion.

22.—Chuk Maree,
South portion.

23.—Chuk Kotekapoor.

155.—Chuk No. 24.—and the following chuks 25 to 28 comprise that part of the rohee to the West of the "Dunda" and the rohee portion of Ilaua Zera. This Ilaua like that of Dhurmote formed part of the Sikh royal demense. The wells are all sweetened by percolation from the river but the chuk is beyond the "dunda" and the soil is very inferior to that of Dhurmote, in consequence I have proposed much lower rates which give a decrease on the Summary settlement Juma, but not more than the condition of the chuk requires. I have divided this chuk into two classes in the first of which I have generally placed the old villages which paid money assessments under the Sikhs, and in the second the lately founded villages which are generally very small and have not the same command of labour as in the larger villages and never paid but in kind previous to the Summary settlement.

25.—Chuk Umburur.

156.—Chuk No. 25.—comprizes the Ilaua of Umburur 25 Chuk which is very thinly populated though in other respects it much resembles the preceding chuk which it adjoins. I have in consequence taken a rather lower rate for the assessment of the cultivation and for the waste of which there is a great extent I have fixed progressive Jumas.

26.—Chuk Moodkee.

157.—Chuk No. 26.—includes most of the villages of Ilaua Moodkee, the rates were fixed in the same manner, as that described in chuk No. 23 being one 7th of the supposed produce of the soil. This chuk is situated beyond the "dunda" and the rates seemed to me fair with reference to the inferiority of the soil.

27.—Chuk Soalan
Khan wala.

158.—Chuk No. 27.—contains the Ilaua of Soalan Khan wala which was received from Furpedkote in part exchange for the Pergunah of Kotekapoor which originally belonged to the Ferozepore District. The valuation assigned to it in the transfer was much too high at least it was too high to be made the basis of the Summary assessment, which exactly corresponded thereto, for Zemeendars who had previously paid their revenue in kind; the consequence was that all the best villages were farmed to the Raja who under the circumstances, was willing enough to take them even at a temporary loss if it were so, for the short period of the Summary settlement. The chuk is situated to the West of the "dunda" and contains the very worst description of soil in the main portion of the district, a very low rate was absolutely necessary and the reduction yielded by it is not more than was absolutely required.

28.—Chuk Khace So-
tura.

159.—Chuk No. 28.—comprizes the bhangur lhet portion of Ilaua Khace, the soil is poor and there is an immense quantity of uncultivated but cultivable waste; the land however has an additional value in consequence of its being so near to Ferozepore; the grazing dues alone realized from the waste lands often amount to a very considerable sum and the capitalists of Ferozepore are very anxious to acquire possession of some of these lands; the revenue rates entered in the preceding statement are almost nominal; so many opposing circumstances had to be taken into consideration in adjusting the jumas to the condition of the cultivators that it was impossible to calculate them at a uniform rate. The manner in which I proceeded with regard to each village was usually this. I gave out the Juma at the revenue rates and then listened to what the Zemeendars had to say; the Zemeendars of the adjoining villages also gave their opinion, the discussion was carried on in the open air so that any one could be present, the people were always in good humour on such occasions, most important particulars regarding the capabilities of the village and the condition of the cultivators were elicited, and a juma would ere long be fixed to which the Zemeendars agreed, and which I was also able to approve of without detriment to the interests of Government. The "kamil" revised juma is considerably more than double that of the Summary settlement, but this is principally owing to the quantity of waste land which, there can be no doubt, from the great demand that exists for such land will soon be brought into cultivation.

29.—Chuk Gooro Hur
Sahae.

160.—The following chuks 29 to 38 belong to the outlying portions of the District.—Chuk 29 comprizes the Ilaua of Gooro Hur Sahae. The soil very much resembles that of chuk No. 27, but in consequence of its greater distance from the principal markets, and less rain being supposed to fall there, I considered it necessary to assess it at a lighter rate, and accordingly fixed its assessment at an anna less per acre than that of No. 27. There is also a great quantity of waste land covered with "Tund" and

"Peeloo" trees from which a considerable supply of charcoal and fire wood is obtained for the use of the city and cantonments of Ferozepore, and a great number of camels are also pastured here. I did not therefore think it right to annex any conditions for the cultivation of the waste; the very light rate at which it has been assessed has solely reference to its value as grazing and wood cutting ground, and though no restrictions have been put on the spread of cultivation; the proprietors have been prohibited from entirely clearing the ground for any other purpose, but have been required to agree to certain prices, as a condition of the maintenance of their case, by which it is hoped that while the supply of firewood is still maintained within certain limits, the country may not be entirely denuded of trees. The juma has been greatly reduced by the new assessment, but it was altogether too high before, a quarter of it only is khalsa, the remaining 3/4th are enjoyed free by the Jagheedar who is also Zameendar, and who could never have paid the full amount of his former juma.

161.—Chuk No. 30.—contains all the lately annexed Kotekapoor villages. We have had no previous experience of money assessments in the tract of country to which this chuk belongs, there is no question but that much less rain falls here than in the main portion of the Ferozepore District though there is probably a better supply than in the neighbouring Sirsa district, where the rates are very low indeed being not more than from 3 to 4 annas an acre on the cultivation. Something between these rates and those of Chuk No. 27 (main portion of Ferozepore,) were undoubtedly the proper rates to be adopted for this tract of country. The villages in this chuk are all of a good size, well peopled and furnished with pukka wells—I therefore took the highest rate for them.

162.—Chuk No. 31.—contains the "ootar" portion of the Mokutsur villages, they adjoin the preceding chuk but they are more thinly peopled; there is scarcely a village with a pukka well in it, and the people generally procure their water from tanks which afford but a very precarious supply. Lower rates were therefore required and in consequence of the extreme poverty, and very wretched condition of many of the villages, I was obliged to divide the chuk into 2 classes putting all the best villages into the first class and the inferior ones into the second.

163.—Chuk No. 32.—comprizes the "hitar" portion of Ilauka Mokutsur. The soil is very sandy and inferior in productiveness to the preceding chuk when there has been a fair fall of rain in both chuks; but there is good reason for supposing that more rain falls in this chuk than in the other which is nearer the Sirsa District, and in a very bad season the sandy soil is probably better than the other; taking these circumstances into consideration, notwithstanding the very sandy nature of the soil I was satisfied that this chuk was quite equal to the preceding one, and have accordingly adopted the same rates, and divided the villages in a similar manner into two classes.

164.—Chuk No. 33.—comprizes those waste lands of Ilauka Mokutsur which have been separately marked off for settlement with other parties, as no reasonable expectation could be entertained of the proprietors, ever being able to cultivate them. A biswadare allowance of 5 per cent. on the Juma however has been fixed for them. I have divided these waste portions into two classes placing the best situated lands in the first class, and the remainder in the second class.

165.—Chuk No. 34.—comprizes the Ilaukas of Jhoombha and Kote Bhace, which are almost all Jagheer, the revenue of which was always formerly paid in kind, so that the former Jumas, which were only nominal ones for the payment of the road fund, cannot properly be compared with the proposed rates. This chuk resembles chuk No. 31 which it adjoins. I have accordingly fixed nearly the same rates for it, and the different villages have been divided into 3 classes according to their capabilities. Class No. 1 contains the best populated villages with the best soil. Class 3 the thinly populated villages and those without wells or where the soil is mixed with kunkur or much covered with sand. The villages occupying an intermediate position between these two classes have been placed in Class 2.—

166.—Chuk No. 35.—comprizes the Ilaukas of Mehraj and Bhoochon which are all Jagheer. The revenue was formerly paid in kind and the former Juma was a mere

30.—Chuk Kote Kapoor and West portion.

31.—Chuk Mokutsur.

32.—Chuk Mokutsur.

33.—Chuk of waste lands in Mokutsur.

34.—Chuk Kote Bhace Jhoombha.

35.—Chuk Mehraj Bhoochon.

nominal one like that of the preceding chuk. This chuk nearly resembles chuk No. 22. Ilauka Marce, or as it is still further from the river, it is probably rather inferior if any thing to that chuk. There were other circumstances however by which very light rates were recommended in that Ilauka. I therefore considered that the same rates might be adopted here even though the soil were a little inferior; the rate is still very much less than that of the neighbouring Ilauka of Mullowdh in the Loodiana district.

36.—Chuk Bhudour irrigated portion.

167.—Chuks No. 36.—38.—comprize the Ilauka of Bhudour the Jagheedars have taken their rent in kind up to the present time, therefore there are no previous Jumas with which to compare those now proposed. Chuk No. 36 contains those villages bordering on the South part of Huttoor and Bussean in Loodiana. There is a small percentage of well irrigation and I consider this chuk to be about equal in soil, in the extent of its irrigation, and in the character of its cultivators to the North portion of Ilauka Budnee chuk No. 18. The rates which I have adopted are slightly in excess of the rates of this chuk but still much lower than the average of the adjoining villages in Loodiana.

37.—Chuk Bhudour main portion.

168.—Chuk No. 37.—contains Bhudour Khas and all the other villages immediately to the South of Ilauka Budnee. I have taken for them a rate slightly lower than that adopted for the South portion of that Ilauka chuk No. 19. for the often repeated reason that the soil deteriorates and requires a lighter assessment the further it is situated from the river.

38.—Chuk Bhudour Scattered villages.

169.—Chuk No. 38.—contains several scattered villages a long way to the South of the preceding chuk. There are no adjoining villages in this District with which to compare them and from which I could derive any rate that would be applicable to them, but there are several villages of the Mullowdh Ilauka which is in Loodiana close by, the rates of which with very little alteration I have applied to this chuk. They are about an anna less than those of the preceding chuk and this difference accords with what I should have expected in consequence of the greater distance of the villages of this chuk from the river.

39.—Chuk River villages.

170.—Chuk No. 39.—contains all the island villages, and such other lands as are situated within the bed of the river, or border immediately on it, and are liable to constant alterations of area from the action of the river. These lands are subject to annual assessment; they have been assessed at the same rate as the new bhut chuks which they adjoin. I have not considered it necessary to prepare No. 2. statements of these detached Mouzahs, but have exhibited them both in the No. 5. and No. 6. statements.

40.—Chuk Fureedkote Maafee villages.

171.—Chuk No. 40.—contains the Maafee villages which lie within the limits of the Jagheer of Rs. 35,000, conferred by the British Government on the Rajah of Fureedkote which from their position it was found impossible to include in the Ferozepore District. Most of these villages on the death of the present incumbents will lapse to the British Government, when they will be exchanged for the border villages included in the next chuk. Full instructions on this subject were issued by the Board.* The rate adopted in the assessment of these villages is the same as that fixed by Col. Mackeson in estimating the Juma of the Raja's Jagheer and seems in every respect an appropriate one, this chuk is on about a par with the Marce Ilauka and superior to the Ferozepore portion of Kotekapoor.

41.—Chuk Fureedkote border villages.

172.—Chuk No. 41.—contains the border villages above referred to which have been measured and included in the map of the Ferozepore District though they do not yet form a portion of it. As each Maafee village lapses, one or other of these border villages will be annexed to Ferozepore in lieu of it. The Jumas entered in the statement are those at which the villages were originally valued when they were made over to the Raja as a portion of his Jagheer and at which they have been also set down in the present account. No agreement however has been taken from the Zameendars for the payment of these Jumas, and it is desirable that the villages should be reassessed whenever they become a portion of the Ferozepore District. It was not thought advisable to reassess them prospectively with reference to their future transfer at the present time, as cir-

* See No. 548 Letter of Secretary to the Board dated 10th February 1853.

circumstances might arise hereafter, from the increase or decrease of cultivation which would qualify any such assessment, and on all accounts, it would be better to wait until the exchange actually takes place, before fixing the new Jumas to be brought on the rental roll of the Ferozepore District.

173.—Chuk No. 42.—comprises the Maafee plots in the several villages of the Fureedkote Raja's Jagheer. These plots are not included in and were not bequeathed to the Raja with the Jagheer but have been separately assessed at the same rate as the lands of Chuk No. 40 which they resemble. They have been separately reported to superior authority and orders received regarding them; most of them have been confirmed for the life time of the present incumbents; as each plot lapses it will be separately accounted for by the Raja and its Juma paid into the Ferozepore treasury, until a sufficient number of lapses have occurred to equal the Juma of one or other of the border villages, included in the preceding chuk, which will then be taken in exchange for them. Another object in assessing these plots has been to secure the rights of the holders of them which have been guaranteed by the British Government. So long as a Maafedar continues on good terms with the Raja he takes the proceeds of his Maafee on the spot but in the event of any disagreement occurring, he can at any time claim to receive the annual value of his Maafee from the Raja which will in that case be paid into the Ferozepore treasury at stated period.

174.—The total Kamil Juma of the District now amounts to Rs. 6,19,676 of which there is

Khalsa including Khalsa portions of shared villages.	Ra. 4,46,385—36,016=4,10,369
Jagheer and maafee including Jagheer and maafee portions of shared villages.	1,73,291—80,222= 93,069
TOTAL	6,19,676—116,238=4,03,438

The amount deducted is the Juma of newly annexed villages not before assessed.	
The summary settlement Juma was.	Ra. 4,98,660
Khalsa as explained above	3,77,409
Jagheer and Maafee ditto	1,21,251
TOTAL	4,98,660

It will be observed that in some of the chuks, the Juma has been much raised and in others reduced, on the whole however, there has been a considerable increase, which amounts on the whole Juma only to Rs. 4,778—or 15½ per cent. but on the Khalsa Juma to Rs. 32,96, or 8,70 per cent. In this comparison I have not included the Mokutsur villages or any other newly annexed villages where there was no summary settlement Juma with which to compare them—the deductions on this account have been shewn in the above statement of Jumas. I trust that this increase will be considered not only fully justifiable because of the very low rates which existed under the summary settlement, and the great addition, and the number of new wells which have been made during it, and in one pergunah in particular of the remarkable under assessment which was shewn to have prevailed but that notwithstanding this circumstance the assessment will be still esteemed very light and such as the circumstances of the District required.†—I have taken great pains with the Jumas. I was not content with having once given them out but have ever since had my ears open to complaints and altered the Jumas whenever I thought there were grounds for doing so. My assessments also have been thoroughly examined and approved of both by you and Mr. Edmonstone.

175.—In the large Jut villages in which the cultivators are generally very industrious and the land turned to the greatest possible account I should be very sorry indeed to think there was any ground for complaint or that ever any complaint would be made, regarding the Jumas but I do not think there is or ever will be long as prices

* See instructions on the above subjects Board's letter No. 548 dated 10th February 1853.

† Moreover the increase here shown is on the "Kamil" Juma, and before it is taken in, full provision has been made for much of the present waste being brought into cultivation. The increase on the 1st year of the Khalsa Juma is Rs. 16,392 4-34 per cent.

42.—Chuk Fureedkote Maafee plots.

Financial result.

Assessment in the Jut and in the rohee.

at all maintain their present level. In many of the Jut villages on the contrary a little pressure is the most wholesome thing possible and produces the most beneficial results; without the stimulus of having to pay a fairly proportioned Juma the cultivators would go to sleep altogether, and the result of my experience has been that whenever the summary settlement Jumas were the highest, the Zemindars have invariably done the most to extend and improve the cultivation, and become ultimately better off than their neighbours. In speaking of the Jumas being high, or pressing on the cultivators, I do not mean in an absolute sense, but only with reference to their idle habits. There is not probably a village of this description for which a considerably higher Juma than that of the present assessment might not be obtained if it were made over to a more active race of agriculturists.

Term of Settlement.

176.—The new leases of all the villages in the main portion of the District have been fixed for the usual term of 30 years. In Pergunah Mokutsur with your sanction I have made the assessment for only ten years. Most of the villages in this Haqua have only been transferred to the district within the last 2 years, their revenue was always paid in kind before, they are so far removed from any other part of the District where the revenue is paid in money, that no comparison can be instituted. There is an immense extent of waste land to be brought into cultivation. The villages have been much deserted, under the Fureedkote rule, and there is good reason for expecting that many of the original inhabitants will now return to them. Moreover the Jumas which I have fixed under these doubtful circumstances, with the hope of restoring prosperity to this tract of country are so very light that the Government might fairly object to their being continued without better reasons being shewn. Perhaps also the much wished for canal may be constructed before many more years have gone by. On these grounds I considered that a revision of the assessment ought certainly to take place after 10 years. The island and river villages have been assessed for only one year for this measure the sanction of the Board has been obtained.*—The rate of assessment, however will remain the same, unless it be found that any alteration has taken place in the quality of the soil, but the amount of it will be adjusted each year with reference to the quantity of land under cultivation. The instructions which I have issued regarding the preparation of the Putwarces annual papers will I trust ensure, that all such alterations of the area are correctly exhibited. I have classed these villages, as on the permanent rent roll or subject to the annual revision, to the best of my ability with reference to the present position of the river; but its course is liable to such variation that some of these villages which I have supposed to be beyond its influence, may still be invaded by it; and in that case I should recommend that an application be preferred to remove them from the permanent rent roll to that of the annual one which requires only to be submitted to the Commissioner. This would at least ensure greater uniformity of procedure and in the same way should newly formed lands be cultivated by the Zemindars of villages on the present permanent rent roll, it would be better instead of altering the Jumas of those villages to assess all such lands as separate mehals and exhibit them in the Commissioners annual statement.

Progressive Jumas.

177.—I have avoided as far as possible making any of my proposed Jumas progressive, but this rule could not always be followed. The progressive Jumas exhibited in the No. 6 statement may be divided into 4 classes. The first class includes those villages which were leased at the Summary Settlement for a fixed term which has not yet been completed; the second villages that were over assessed and impoverished by the Summary settlement, and for which in addition to the reduction yielded by the revenue rates some further reduction for the first 2 or 3 years of the settlement was considered necessary, in order that they might more effectually recover from the effects of the past pressure; and in the third class may be placed those villages in which the former Juma was very light, and a large increase required by the revenue rates it was not always desirable to take this increase all at once, and therefore the Juma was sometimes made progressive for the first 4 or 5 years. The fourth class includes villages containing a great extent of culturable waste—I am aware that there are often doubts as to the success of this method of forestalling the future, and therefore I wish to state more particularly the

* See Board's letter to Commissioner No. 262 dated 18th August 1852.

grounds on which I acted. I never made any Juma progressive in the expectation of any improvement in the land at present under cultivation or where the waste was not very extensive, but where the waste was very extensive, it was sometimes 3 or 4 times as much as the cultivation, my first wish was after leaving the Zemeendars a sufficient quantity for pasturing the cattle and extending the cultivation to a limited extent to mark off the remainder and assess it as a separate mehal with some other party, and this I did in many cases notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Zemeendars to whom a malikana allowance of 5 per cent on the Juma of the separated land was assigned.—In other cases where I thought there was a fair prospect of the Zemeendars being able to cultivate it. I settled the extra waste with them at a progressive Juma taking an agreement from them to bring a certain quantity of it into cultivation each year, failing which, they will forfeit all claim to retain the settlement of it, the land should in that case be at once taken from them and leased to other cultivators better able to turn it to account. The success of these measures entirely depends upon the enforcement of this condition, it will give the District Officer no trouble, as the extent and position of the land and the rules regarding its cultivation have been carefully indicated in the settlement records. If on the other hand no attention is paid to its fulfilment and the Juma is allowed to increase without any preparation having been made by the Zemeendars to meet it, then of course the probability is that the settlement will break down. There are plenty of applicants at the present time for the settlement of these separated lands nor do I suppose that the District Officer will hereafter experience any difficulty in transferring any of them, should occasion require it, provided he makes the offer in reasonable time.

178.—As regards the future prospects of the District I have every reason to expect that during the course of the present Settlement most of the waste land will be brought into cultivation and that through out the bhēt a great number of new wells will be sunk. During the two last years "tuccavee" advances were made for no less than 101 wells, and this while the settlement was still going on and when the attention of the agriculturists was necessarily preoccupied with other things. In future I believe the applications will be much more numerous. Many more wells also are being sunk by the unaided enterprise of the villages, there is scarcely a village in the district where several brickkilns may not be seen ready for the purpose. Altogether 222 new wells have been finished since the completion of the measurements.

179.—When the next settlement takes place I have no doubt that a much higher Juma will be realized. There is no reason why land in this district should always pay so much less than it does in the adjoining districts of Jullundhur and Ludiana. No sugar cane was grown previously to the present assessment, for the manufacture of goor and sugar except by the Jagheedar of Dhurmsingwala, but it has been proved that the bhēt tract is admirably calculated to produce it. During 1853, with the sanction of the Commissioner, I advanced a small sum to the Zemeendars for seed and with considerable difficulty succeeded in inducing them to cultivate some 200 acres; but such was their apathy that I was obliged to depute some Tehseel chuprassies actually to stand over them to see that the plants, which they would otherwise have entirely neglected were properly watered. In 2 or 3 villages the Zemeendars positively rooted up the young plants as soon as they appeared above ground having supposed that it was my intention to enhance their Juma after introducing the cultivation of the cane. Such, however, was the success of the experiment that during the past year the Zemeendars have of their own accord cultivated nearly a thousand acres of sugar cane. They now fully understand the advantage of cultivating this profitable crop, their profits from it were immense. I quite expect that in another year or two there will be as much sugar cane grown in this District in proportion to the irrigated area, as in any other in the Punjab last year. I obtained a very fine crop of turmeric in the Jail garden which I have just distributed to the Zemeendars for seed and am anxious to see the result. About 300 acres were also sown with flax but I do not yet know what success has attended this experiment. With these exceptions no other new crops have been introduced into the District, I take great interest however in this subject and intend to do all I can to promote the cultivation of any new agricultural produce likely to promote the prosperity of the district. Of course the greatest impulse to cultivation would be given by the construction of a canal, and

Future prospects of the District.

Expectation of higher rates on next revision of Settlement.

whether it be a canal carried from the neighbourhood of Roopar and running through the whole length of the Cis-Sutlej Province, or the much simpler project of the inundation canal recommended by Major Baker which would irrigate principally the barren and Sirsa before described. I hope that before long one or other of these proposed works will be undertaken. In a former letter* I strongly urged the execution of this latter project and have subsequently taken every available opportunity of calling attention to the subject. The Punjab almanac contains a long list of engineers employed, I believe principally on canals, not one of whom so far as I am aware is superintending any work of the kind in the Cis-Sutlej though this territory has been in our possession much longer than the Punjab proper. I sincerely hope that its turn may come and that before long it may share in the attention which has been bestowed hitherto only on our more recent acquisitions.

Service under the native Govt. and under our own.

180.—There is one great difference however in favour of the former times as compared with the present and that is in the number of men who were employed in different capacities but principally as soldiers under the native Governments very few of whom get employment under our Government. The British Government might do much to correct this difference by giving the preference to its own subjects for enlistment in the army. The advantage to a village community in having several of its numbers in the receipt of such good allowances as are made to sepoy of the Indian army, from which they make constant remittances to their families and relations, who lay out the money in improving their estates is very great indeed. I do not speak only of the state of Oude from which so large a portion of our army is drawn, but even in the Cis-Sutlej states the preference ought to be given to our own subjects and recruits should not be enlisted in Putteala and Fureedkote for instance, so long as our own provinces can supply them. The chief of a native state spends the whole of his revenue in his own territory and the British Government ought surely to give the best of its appointments to its own subjects. I always give the benefit of all the Police appointments that become vacant to the residents of my own district, but these are not numerous and are by no means so valuable as appointments in the army. I once procured the enlistment of about 30 men belonging to my District for N. I. Regiments, but I never had an opportunity of getting service for any others. On another occasion a Havildar came on a recruiting expedition, but he had with him a sepoy belonging to Fureedkote, and though I wanted him to take some of my men he preferred enlisting the relations of the Fureedkote sepoy. The Ilakas of Budnee and Dhurmakote furnished some of its finest soldiers to the Sikh army and there are still numbers of as fine young men in these Ilakas as any to be found in India who would gladly enter our service. A regard to the superior claims of its own subjects should not be beneath the consideration of the British Government.

Decrease of Crime.

181.—On the whole however I have good reason to think well of the future prospects of the District. The great diminution of all the more serious crimes is very remarkable. Last year there was only one highway robbery recorded and that occurred in one of the newly annexed portions of the district and before it had been properly brought under Police control the perpetrators of the crime however were apprehended and convicted. Previously to my taking charge when the District was not more than half its present size there were never less than from 15 to 20 highway robberies committed every year and these not trifling cases like that above referred to but often accompanied with murder and wounding and it was very seldom that any of the offenders were brought to justice. The decrease of this and other heinous crimes, to whatever cause they may be attributed, cannot be regarded as otherwise than highly gratifying. I believe that a good deal is owing to a better organization of the Police but I think also that it must, in part, be set down as the effect of the settlement which has given the people a knowledge of their rights, and an interest in their property which they never felt before.

Attributable in part to the Settlement.

182.—I formerly described the Zemeendars of Ilaka Sooltankhanwala as being about the worst characters in the District. Under the summary settlement they paid rent in kind to the Raja of Fureedkote as farmer having refused the Jumas which were offered them, they have now accepted the raised Jumas and during the preparation of the

* See my letter No. 50 dated 20th October 1852.

themselves there were none that fought more strenuously over their different rights and interests. They cared very little about them before. Some of the principal men among them have acknowledged to me since, that the Settlement has had a most beneficial effect on the inhabitants of this Ilaua, and taught them that there was a tangible value attached to their property, the proceeds of which were sufficient to afford them every reasonable comfort in life and that it would be the height of folly to risk its loss by any unlawful act and that crime in general had been very much checked by these considerations. Since the settlement there has been also a great stir among the Dogurs and Nypals who have been hitherto the greatest thieves of the bhet, they now seem determined to make the most of the 30 years lease that is before them, great preparation has been made for increasing the number of wells, and there is scarcely a day in which one or more carts laden, either with persian wheels or cross bars and uprights, for supporting them may not be seen traversing the new Jalundhur road in the direction of the bhet villages. Much of this is owing to the influence and well directed efforts of the Tehseeldar of Zeera, Amanut Ali, who loses no opportunity by recommending Tuccavees and other means of urging on the cultivation in his Tehseel.

183.—The measurements were made by Putwarees. I might have described the system of measurement before introducing the subject of the assessment but it appeared to me preferable to give an account of all that related to the Settlement record in one place. When I first offered to undertake the settlement of this District I understood that the measurements would be made by Ameens and that I should have one or two Deputy Collectors from Umbala, men of experience who had been employed under Mr. Wynyard to superintend the work. I found however that a much more difficult task was required of me. I received the instructions of the Board* to follow Mr. Davies' system of measurement by Putwarees, and a copy of Mr. Davies' report on the subject was forwarded for my guidance. Many of the plans there discussed were confessedly only experimental, and besides the matter contained in the report, there was evidently much to learn for one who had no previous acquaintance with the system. I accordingly went to Umritsur for the purpose of conferring on the subject with Mr. Davies from whom I procured copies of all the principal forms and rules for the guidance of his subordinates used in his office, and received every assistance from him that I could possibly desire. I was not however at all satisfied with the plan of dispensing with the "shujra" or field map which seemed to me the key of the whole proceedings, and for which no adequate substitute had been provided. I accordingly determined on retaining this important part of the system and I found on trial that this was almost the easiest part to teach the Putwarees. They took a great deal of pleasure in learning it, and many even of the Zemeendars learnt it also. The making of village maps became quite a popular amusement. This modification of Mr. Davies system was ultimately also approved of by the Board.† The Ameens do not I believe draw their shujras on any mathematical principles, they delineate the shape of the fields entirely by the eye, nor do the Putwarees do more, nor indeed could more be expected of them. The length and breadth of the sides of the fields were however plotted on a scale and it was only the angles and curves of the fields that had to be sketched in by the eye and in this the Putwarees took great pains entering every apparent distinguishing mark of a field with the greatest minuteness, and I think it will be found that they have accomplished their work under such adverse circumstances with wonderful accuracy. There is not a field or boundary line which there can be the slightest difficulty in recognising, and the close agreement of the outline of the field maps with the plans of the professional survey is very remarkable.

184.—The measurements were made in ghoomaos, and the ghoomao was the same as that of the Doab Baree, viz. 5 6ths of an acre. The kurm or pace from which it is computed was made 5 feet 1 inch in length. The putwarees were furnished with measurement chains of 12 kurms in length, besides a measuring rod of a kurm in length with which to correct the chain in the event of its having stretched or being broken. The village blacksmith was always in attendance for the purpose of mending it. It is

* See Board's letter to Commissioner No. 1245, dated 23rd April 1852.

† See Board's letter to Commissioner No. 1245, dated 23rd April 1852.

The Settlement Record. The measurements.

Instruction of Putwarees.

not pretended that this ghoomao exactly corresponds with the measurements previously made by the Zemeendars, because there is no exactness in these measurements. There is no fixed standard to which they can be referred. The basis of the land measure was the hand or cubit. Three cubits are equal to 1 Kurmor pace, a square of 3 kurms is 1 murla, 20 murlas are equal to 1 kinal, and 8 kinals to 1 ghoomao. There was generally a standard man in each village, or in each Ilaua chosen either on account of his size or the excellence of his character, the length of whose "hath" or cubit i. e. from his elbow to the end of his fingers was taken for any measurement that had to be made a hemp rope called a "soobhee" was then taken and a knot made at every kurm or 3 cubits length, the land was then measured with the rope just as it has now been with the chain, except that the Putwarees were taught a better system of measuring fields of irregular shapes such as triangles or trapezoids. The fields however are generally very regular in form and at least 9 10ths of them were measured in accordance with a system with which every Zemeendar was perfectly familiar and in the chain instead of a knot a small ring was inserted at every kurm length, a mans "hath" was not of course the same in every place. The measure which I have adopted is however sufficiently near the mark for all practical purposes and is readily understood and acted on by the people, I could not have introduced half a dozen varying measures for different parts of the district. The Sikh rulers in measuring the land under cultivation each year for the appraisalment of the crops, always measured by a horse's pace. The measurer rode his horse at a walk round all the separate patches of cultivation counting its steps as he went along, if he was well disposed towards the Zemeendars it was said he would mount a small animal, otherwise if he were at enmity with them the largest horse he could find. The Zemeendars informed me that they would often in their turn drive on the horse with sticks in order if possible to confuse the rider in his counting.

185.—The Putwarees, generally possessed a fair knowledge of accounts, and they were also well able from long experience to calculate the field areas, an experience that was of great advantage considering the somewhat intricate calculations required for the ghoomao measure, but with few exceptions they only knew the "liende" writing. They had to be taught the Nagree character and the system of chain measurements. For the purpose a number of teachers were appointed. About 15 Putwarees were placed under each teacher. As soon as they had been sufficiently instructed they received certificates of proficiency. The usual test of qualification was the correct measurement of a small village. They were then set to measure their proper villages. They generally made both "khusra" and "shujra" without assistance, but they were allowed to associate a second person who was generally a relative with them for the purpose of carrying the field map and sketching the fields under their superintendence, they being of course held responsible for the correctness of the execution, and many availed themselves of this permission.

Superintendence of the measurements.

186.—A superintendent or "peshkar" on a salary of from 20 to 25 rupees per mensem, was placed over every 5 Putwarees, and latterly over every 6 or 7. His duty was to "Purtal," examine a certain portion of the measurement, and to exercise a general control over the whole work, as soon as the measurement of a village was completed, the Putwaree if he was acquainted with the persian character made a fair copy of his khusra, otherwise he read it out to a Mohurur who made the translation for him. The Peshkar was then required to attest the correctness of the translation, and both original, and translation were sent in to me. After comparing the field map, and the "khusra" area with the Professional plan, I drew a line across the map and sent the papers to the Tehseeldar or "moonswim" who "switaled" i. e. verified the measurements, and all other particulars on the line indicated by me. The field maps were generally drawn on a scale of 16 inches to the mile, but in Pergunah Mokutsur and Ilaua Bhudour where the fields are very large the scale was reduced to 8 inches to the mile. The "khusra" area seldom differed more than 2 or 3 per cent. from the professional survey. I do not think that Ameens could have made more accurate measurements. The measurement of the whole Ilaua Mokutsur was completed before the professional survey was commenced, and notwithstanding the immense quantity of waste land that had to be measured, being more than treble that of the cultivation the measurement proved correct in every instance. This accuracy was greater than I had myself expected to find. The waste land was measured by marking it off with a spade into a number of, as for as possible rectangular figures, containing not more than 2 ghoomaos each.

The standard ghoomao.

187.—The "Khewuts" and "Khuteones" were prepared by the Putwarees with the assistance of Mohururs, and attested by either the Extra Assistant or the Superintendent. The Putwarees were turned to all the account they were capable of, and what they were deficient in was made up by the employment of mohururs, a superintendent or moonsurim was appointed over each ilaqa or given number of villages. The forms used were the same as those given in the directions to Settlement Officers with the addition of columns for the Thoks and Puttees. It might have been possible with another year's training for the Putwarees to have done the whole of this work without the assistance of mohururs, but in the 1st place I thought that further delay would be objectionable when so many interests were at stake and 2nd, I had an Extra assistant and a large establishment placed at my disposal for the Settlement, who would have found very insufficient occupation in merely looking after the training of the Putwarees, and in the end the accumulation of their salaries would probably have equalled any extra expense incurred by the employment of mohururs in the preparation of these records.

188.—The "Wajiboolurz" or administration paper was drawn up partly by the Kanoomgoes and partly by the most intelligent mohururs I could get together for the purpose, and finally attested like the Khewuts and Khuteones either by myself or my assistants. I found the best method of eliciting information regarding the village administration was by question and answer, for which purpose a long list of questions on all the most important points was prepared and the answers of the villagers being recorded in the shape of rough notes, a document in the proper form was easily compiled therefrom for their signature. The Kanoomgoes were instructed to bring to my notice any points that might have been omitted in my paper of questions as well as to enter additional information from their own enquiries with certain restrictions previous to my sanction. This paper has been drawn up in the usual form and contains the usual information regarding the collection of the Government revenue, the liquidation of balances, the transfer of proprietary rights, the appointment and payment of the Punch or Headmen, of the village accountants and of the village watchman; the village expenses, the rights and interests of the different classes of nonproprietary cultivators, the rights of pasturing cattle, the rights of irrigation, the felling of trees, the payment of fines, the division of manure, the siwase collections, and various other topics of greater or less importance. There are however some of these points that require more particular notice.

189.—Wherever I could do so with the consent of the people I always gave a contract for the "mulaz" or village expenses to the Headmen. This would generally be at the rate of from 2 to 3 per cent. on the Juma, and the object of this was to prevent any disputes regarding the amount of it or the manner in which it had been spent, but I by no means found that the people always approved of this arrangement, many objected to it because it did not properly provide for the feeding of fukeers, in which they all wished to have a voice and without it they conceived that the village would never prosper. In such cases however in order to guard against extravagance, a maximum limit of 5 per cent. on the Juma was fixed to include all expenses. More than this amount the majority, even of the Zemendars will not be able to decree. In one or two villages where the contract had been given, some of the Zemendars have subsequently given in petitions, stating that since the new settlement has come into operation no poor man has broken bread in the village and they were afraid of some calamity falling upon them and requested that some other arrangement might be made.

190.—There is a clause in the administration paper regarding the "custom" of sinking wells in Bhaacharya village, which deserves notice, and I think will tend considerably to the increase of irrigation. I have before alluded to the minute sub-division of land in these villages. The consequence is that a proprietor has very seldom a sufficient quantity of land in any one place to make it worth his while to sink a well for the irrigation of it. When a complaint of this nature was preferred to a Sikh kardar he compelled the neighbouring proprietors either to share with the complainant the expense of sinking a well, or to give up to him the land which they possessed near the spot where he proposed making the well, and accept in exchange an equivalent quantity of land in some other part of the village area. The system however was never acted on under British rule, I have often heard complaints on the subject and many a man who

Khewuts and Khuteones.

Administration papers.

The village expenses.

Sinking wells.

was possessed of a little capital has been prevented from thus usefully investing it in consequence. The rule which has now been introduced agreeably to the wishes of the people is that if any proprietor or proprietors desirous of sinking a well possess in any one place half or more than half as much land as in accordance with the village custom is assigned to a well, the proprietors of the adjoining land shall either contribute their share of the expense of sinking the well or accept an equivalent in the event of any dispute to be decided by a punchayat in some other part of the village area.

Kumeens.

191.—In some districts the dues of the Kumeens* have been recorded with the view I believe of enabling them to recover payment by a summary process in the revenue department. I have not rescinded them in any case where the proprietor cultivates his own land, or where the non-proprietary cultivator pays a money rent, for the following reasons. I have never known any disputes about the payment of these dues since I came to the District, it is so much the interest of all parties to be on good terms, that they never quarrel about them, besides a cultivator often pays a little more or a little less according to the season, and according to the manner in which his work has been done, and I believe a clause in the "Wajiboolurz" enabling the Kumeens to institute summary suits against the cultivators would tend rather to promote disputes than otherwise; and there are, so far as I can see, no better grounds for fixing the price of the Kumeens labour to be paid by the cultivator, than for determining what he shall pay for his own clothes or his wife's ornaments; and no reason if he can get his work cheaper or better done by paying less or more for it in the one case as in the other why he should not do so. In saying there were never any disputes between the Kumeens and cultivators, I should have excepted the case of the sweepers who in the time of the Sikhs had many duties to perform, which are not now required of them, as the carrying of travellers burthens and being always ready at the call of the "Kardars" or their servants for all sorts of miscellaneous work, in consequence of which they received a much higher remuneration than the cultivators are now inclined to pay. The latter I think reasonably enough, object to paying the sweepers the same amount now that they paid under the Sikh Government. The rate of payment for their other services is however being gradually adjusted by mutual necessity, and it is much better not to interfere regarding it. The case is different where rents are paid in kind, as is the case in most Zemindaree villages, it then becomes necessary to record the dues of the Kumeens not with the view of enabling the Kumeens to recover them by a summary process, but in order to explain the manner in which the cultivator pays his rent; he is generally entitled to pay away out of the common stock of grain a certain portion which varies from 5 to 6 seers in the maund in unirrigated land and from 7 to 8 in irrigated, to the different Kumeens for service rendered to him before he divides the proprietary share.

Utrafee dues.

192.—The Utrafee dues have also been recorded in the "Wajiboolurz," these are dues paid by the non-agriculturists to the Zemindars for the privilege of drawing water out of the village wells and cutting wood and grass in the village lands. Where the former rates seemed excessive they have been reduced, the usual rate is from about 8 As. to 2 rupees for each shop. This tax is assessed principally on the Buncas, the Khutrees, the Joolahas, Moches, &c. the lowest castes, as the Sweepers, Bawurees, &c. are exempt. Such other extra cesses, as the marriage fees, have also been recorded; in the Dogur villages these were often a subject of great dispute, all the other castes in the village pay a fee to the Dogur proprietors whenever a marriage procession comes to any of their houses, but the Dogurs were often in the habit of exacting larger sums than they were properly entitled to, if the parties married were able to afford it, and they would call their brethren together and pelt the procession, and prevent the celebration of the Marriage, until their demand was paid. It is hoped that the regulation of this fee will prevent any such disputes in future.

Lumberdars.

193.—The former Head men of the village called in the time of the Sikhs, both individually and collectively "pynch" but now always lumberdars have all been as far as possible confirmed in their office, a few manifestly incompetent men have been removed, and in cases where they were very numerous their number has been reduced. As a

* The Kumeens are those village servants, the blacksmith, carpenters, potters, &c. with whom there is a sort of prescriptive contract to do the work of their respective trades for each agriculturist, who pays them a certain fixed portion of the produce of his field.

general rule one lumberdar has been appointed to each puttee, but where the Juma of the puttee exceeds 2 or 300 Rupees and there was formerly more than one lumberdar in the puttee, and there was reason for apprehending much dissatisfaction among the coparcenaries in consequence of the removal of too many of their representatives; a second and in the event of the Juma being large even a third and a fourth lumberdar has been appointed. The lumberdars will be held jointly responsible; and each will be responsible for the proceedings of the other so long as their names remain in the register, but a clause has been added to the effect that in the event of any serious disputes arising among them, which may be detrimental to the interests either of Government or the village; the Deputy Commissioner will reduce the number by removing those among them whom he may consider to be the most to blame. It is possible that disputes may arise and render it necessary for the Deputy Commissioner, to exercise the authority thus conferred upon him; but I thought it better to run the risk of an occasional disagreement, when a remedy can be so promptly and easily applied to the case, than to irritate great and certain discontent in many village communities by the removal from office of a number of men who had long and well acted as their representatives. The Office of lumberdar never was elective and the attempt to make it so is sure ultimately to produce great mismanagement and perhaps be the utter ruin of the village. It is certain that where any of the old representatives give up an agreement to the appointment of any one of their number as lumberdar, they only do it under a promise from him to continue to them the payment of their former shares in the lumberdaree allowance a promise which as it involves no legal obligation, well very seldom be kept and is sure to be productive of bitter heart burnings hereafter. In one district written agreements appear to have been drawn up between the parties at the time of the election and law suits were instituted in the hopes of compelling their fulfilment.* You issued a circular on this subject in which you strongly condemned the appointment of lumberdars by election.

194.—In Zemeendaree villages the lumberdars seldom receive any remuneration. They received none formerly nor do they now desire it. Where a few near relations, as is generally the case in such tenures, are the sole proprietors of the village, the one who acted as lumberdar would account it a reproach to accept any payment from the others for his Services. In Bhaseacharya villages, I have in all cases fixed a uniform allowance for the lumberdars of 5 per cent. on the Juma. This allowance is not distributed among them in accordance with any ancestral shares or past custom as was formerly the case, but each lumberdar receives 5 per cent. on the Juma, for the collection of which he is responsible; and where there are two or more lumberdars jointly responsible, their shares in the allowance are equal. Under the Summary settlement and in the time of the Sikhs the rate was very much higher and by no means uniform, it was often as much as from 30 to 40 per cent. on the Juma; and was distributed not only among the "panch" or head men but also among certain other subordinate sharers. The grounds of my decision in favour of a uniform rate, and of my refusing to recognize any proprietary right which might appear to be mixed up with the division of such large lumberdaree allowances in accordance with ancestral shares, and of the relief which I have recommended should be given in certain cases, will be best explained when I come to describe, as I shall shortly do, the tenures under which this system has obtained.

195.—The Putwarees were as far as possible selected on account of their being residents of one or other of the villages over which they were appointed, and it was only when a resident neither was nor could be made competent for the office that a stranger was introduced, very few of the Putwarees are acquainted with the Persian character. As a general rule the Juma of each Putwaree circle varies from 2 to 3,000 rupees, and his remuneration has been fixed at $\frac{1}{4}$ an anna in the rupee or Rs. 3, 2 per cent. on the Juma. In the Ilaka of Maree, in Pergunnah Mokutsur, and in the island villages however, I was obliged to divide the villages into circles of a lower Juma and to raise the rate of payment of the Putwarees. In Ilaka Maree their allowance was fixed at 4 per cent. on the Juma, and in Pergunnah Mokutsur at 5. This increased

* See Commissioner's Circular No. 303 dated 2nd March 1853.

Their remuneration.

Putwarees.

rate of remuneration was taken into account in calculating the Jumas and notice also was given of it to the Zemeendars at the time of taking their "durkhasa". The necessity for it has arisen in consequence of the very low rate of assessment in these Ilakas, and the great distance of the villages from each other and from the Tehseel and sudder stations. In Pergunnah Mokutsur where the Jumas are progressive, and the assessment only for 10 years, the remuneration of Putwarees has been fixed not at 5 per cent. on the Juma of each year but on the average Juma of the whole period of the assessment. The reason of this is that as there is an immense deal of waste land to be brought into cultivation, on which no Juma at all has been fixed for the first two years, and then only a very gradually progressing one; in the former case the salary would have been so small during the first three or four years that no Putwaree could have subsisted on it. The river villages are also far apart and difficult of access, and moreover the Putwarees have harder work here than elsewhere in consequence of the yearly settlement and the measurements that have constantly to be made either of new lands thrown up by the river, or of the old area, the whole face of which is often entirely changed by its action. In these circles I have fixed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Juma as the Putwarees allowance, but as I had not arranged for the payment of the extra $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in excess of the usual rate at the time of giving out the Jumas, I decided to pay the Putwarees the extra allowance to which they will be entitled at this rate out of the Juma of one of the villages, an arrangement, which as all the villages are subject to yearly assessment, and do not appear in the regular Touzeeh will not create any confusion in the accounts, and which will I trust meet with the sanction of the superior authority.

Village Police.

196.—The Boards' Circular on the subject of the village Police, requires that not less than one Chokeedar should be appointed to each village, and where the number of the inhabitants is too few to maintain one, assistance is to be afforded by Government either in the shape of a direct deduction from the Juma, or by the grant of a portion of land rent free, in accordance with certain conditions laid down in the Circular,* the Chokeedars to be either paid in grain or money. Considerable discretion however is left to the Settlement Officer. In Pergunnah Mokutsur the villagers have generally elected to pay in grain, the grain to be in the rubee harvest, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers of Barley, and in the Khureef 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers of Bajara or Jawar. In the other Pergunnahs money payments have generally been preferred, I ascertained that provided the assessment did not exceed, on an average, an annual rate of 8 annas a house, the people were well contented with the arrangement, and the funds thus raised were sufficient for the purpose. A rate of 8 annas a house gives a Chokeedar for every 72 houses.—As far as possible therefore I adhered to this rate but I found that I could not do so in many small villages, even after giving the villagers the full benefit of the Government allowance, if I appointed a separate Chokeedar to each village; the villagers share of his salary would still often amount to from 15 to 20 per cent. on the Juma, the whole of which would have to be paid by the agriculturalists, as in a small village there are seldom any nonagricultural residents, to share the expense with them. This was a higher rate than they could with any justice be required to pay, on the other hand if the whole sum in excess of the 8 anna rate referred to above were paid out of the Government Juma, this was more than I was authorized to grant, and more than the Government could in reason be expected to contribute. Small villages are generally very near together. In Ilaka Futtehgurh it is commonly said that a message could be transmitted from one end of the Ilaka to the other by a verbal call from village to village; and it is the case with most of the small villages in this part of the district that they are very near each other. I therefore considered that provided they were not more than a mile apart, I might safely club two or even three small villages together and place them under one chokeydar; who could very well on such conditions keep watch over them all.

197.—I have said that as a general rule I have fixed the chokeydaree assessment at a maximum of 8 annas a house, but where occasion required, where thefts were frequent, and the Zemindars known bad characters I have sometimes exceeded this rate; though I have always given them to understand that provided this measure had the desired effect of reducing the amount of crime, and I had reason to be satisfied with their

* A stronger force, required in villages of bad character.

* See Boards circular No. 1046 dated 11th June 1853.

future conduct after a sufficient period of probation, I would hereafter reduce the number of their Chokeydars. In most of the large Jut villages again, where thefts are of very rare occurrence the people are assessed much lower, they do not generally pay more than 4 or 5 annas a house. In a few villages where the Zemeendars are notorious bad characters the chokeydars have been appointed by me, but the general principle adopted by me was to leave the appointment to the lumberdars; and only to exercise such control over their proceedings as to prevent any abuse of the privilege thus conferred on them. The control which I exercised consisted in seeing that the nominees were efficient and able bodied individuals; the abuses to be apprehended were lest the lumberdars should nominate inefficient men and themselves appropriate a portion of the salary by some underhand engagement. I have good reason for supposing that this was attempted in several instances.

198.—The chokeydars of Ferozepore are paid out of the town dues which were fixed originally at 4 annas per cent on the value of all the goods brought within the city gates; but as it was not always easy to estimate their value this rate was commuted in respect of some of the imports to certain rates for each load; Coolie, horse, bullock, camel, or cart load. These town dues amount to between 3 and 400 rupees per mensem, and after paying for the chokeydars, the balance is expended with the consent of the punches in any way that may be considered most advantageous to the towns people—in schools, in keeping the city clean and in general improvements. A somewhat similar system has been introduced in some of the principal country towns, as Dhurm-kote, Zeera, and Futtehgurh; but it so far differs from the Ferozepore system that the amount is not collected by a per centage on all the goods passing into the town, but is taken out of the brokerage dues which have been slightly raised in order to meet this additional demand. Rs. 2 per cent. has been usually fixed as the brokerage rates of which Rs. 1-4 goes to the broker, 10 annas to the chokeydar's fund, and 2 annas to a charity fund. The management of these funds rests with the punches.

199.—I have reserved until now any description of the tenures of the District, because I was desirous of bringing the whole subject under review at the same time, and shewing not only, the past tenures but the modification produced in them by the present Settlement, together with the manner in which the Juma has been distributed, and the position and circumstances of the non-proprietary cultivators in each description of tenure. The principal tenures are 1st the Dogur and Nypal tenures; 2nd the Jut tenures; 3rd the Jahgeerdaree tenures.

200.—The Dogur and Nypal tenure is principally met with in the Bhiet. These castes held the country long before the Sikhs acquired dominion over them. Before that time they appear to have been almost independent, they principally pastured cattle, and did not trouble themselves much about cultivation; the Sikhs however urged on the cultivation to a much greater extent than was before known, and took the rent in kind from both proprietary and non-proprietary cultivators; and in no instance that I am aware of was any money assessment fixed, they then made over a certain portion which was generally a third, but sometimes a fourth of the rent share ("hakameehiss") to the proprietors, in acknowledgement of their rights. It is a curious thing, that it is not by any means all or nearly all the residents. Dogurs who are proprietors, the proprietary rights were confined to certain chiefs and to their descendants, and there are many Dogur cultivators of near relationship to them, who have no proprietary rights whatever, and are only common cultivators. On the other hand there are few Nypals who are without proprietary rights. It is probably owing to their pastoral habits, and the little value they have hitherto attached to cultivated ground, that these castes, and the Dogurs in particular very seldom divided the village area in accordance with their shares, but have generally held all the land in common.

201.—When the villages owned by these castes came under the dominion of the British Government, the grain payment was commuted into a money assessment, and the Settlements were all made with the Dogur or Nypal proprietors; these proprietary bodies however being altogether unaccustomed to money rates, and unwilling to incur the responsibility of them, with very few exceptions sublet their villages to Mahajuns on the same

The City Police.

Principal tenures.

Dogur and Nypal tenures.

Subleases recommended.

terms, which they had enjoyed under the Sikh Government the sublessees stood in the place of the Sikh Kardar; paid the "Government Juma" and collected the rents in the manner described above. It appeared to me that the Board's Circular in prohibiting of subleases operated very injuriously in these tenures. I have entered into the subject at considerable length in former letters† and need not again revert to it in this place. I trust however that the reasons there adduced will be considered conclusive and that the system of subleases may be again authorized under the restrictions which I have proposed.

Cultivators in these tenures formerly paid in kind.

202.—All the cultivators, I believe, without any exception, paid their rent in kind previous to the present settlement, and even "Zubtee" rates for such crops as tobacco, vegetables and which are usual elsewhere, were very uncommon; the rents of these crops were also either paid in kind or by what is called "bikree" sale of the crops, the cultivator sold the crop on the ground without dividing it, with the sanction of the proprietor, and then paid him the same share of the price, that he would have done of the crop, had it been divided.

Have now the option of paying in money.

203.—In the revised Settlement all the cultivators with rights of occupancy who chose, have been permitted to commute their former rent in kind, for a money payment, the maximum rate of which, including all expenses, has been fixed at 30 per cent.† on the Juma; in special cases have ever as where the cultivator has sunk a well at his own expense or broken up the waste land at some cost to himself, a lower rate has been fixed, the same considerations have been held to confer on him rights of occupancy; ordinarily if he has cultivated the land in his possession for a less period than the 12 years required by the statute of limitation, he has been entered in the Settlement papers as a meretenant at will, but where there are any such special grounds as those referred to above, he has been recorded under the name, and invested with all the privileges of a Mouroorree or hereditary cultivator.

Future disputes how provided for.

204.—In converting the grain into money payments, of course only the wishes of the people at the present time could be consulted, it was impossible to provide against all future quarrels. In most of the villages where grain payments have been continued, no doubt, the advantages which each party imagines that he derives from the system, and the prevalence of a mutual good understanding will prevent any disputes in future; but it cannot be expected that this will be the case in every village; here and there disputes will occur, and when once permanent bad feelings have been generated, it becomes almost impossible under our administrative system to adjudicate satisfactorily between the parties; the Deputy Commissioner may settle their disputes for one harvest, but he cannot go on doing it harvest after harvest, it is not reasonable that his time should be so taken up, and moreover the village must suffer in the end by such contests; it has therefore been ruled with the sanction of the Commissioner § that at any future period also, either the proprietors or the cultivators shall be permitted to substitute a money payment instead of that in kind, provided that their application for this purpose is preferred in the month of "Jeth" i. e. before the rainy season commences and before any expectations can be formed regarding the nature of the ensuing harvest, and it is more likely that an application thus deliberately brought forward would be sincerely intended, and be more lasting in its result, than one preferred while the crops were on the ground, and in the heat of the dispute; besides which it might be often very unfair to one or other of the parties to date the conversion from a harvest, the prospects of which were already known.

Record of rents in kind.

205.—The rent rates in kind, wherever they prevail, have all been recorded with great care in the Settlement papers, this is a more complicated proceeding than would perhaps at first be supposed. I before alluded to the manner in which the Kumsens

* No. 49 dated 9th August 1850.

† See my letter No. 298 dated 13th October last and subsequent correspondence.

‡ The items of which this rate is made up may be set down as follows.

Lumberdar allowance at	5 per cent.
Village expenses	5 ditto
Futwarree allowance	3-2 ditto
Road fund	1 ditto
Majikams	15-14 ditto
Total	30 ditto

§ See Commissioner's letter No. 1161 dated 14th June 1854.

dues are deducted from the common stock, before the division of the proprietor's share is made, in the same manner are also deducted about a seer for the putwaree, and what is called the "Khurch" which varies from about 2 to 4 seers in the Maund as well as other cesses; the "Khurch" means properly the expenses to which the proprietor is put in guarding and dividing the crop, but the dues taken on this account as well as for the putwaree out of the common stock are not paid directly either to the "Mohafiz" watchman of the crop or to the putwaree. The proprietor takes them and makes his own arrangements for the payment of his servants. It should be always understood therefore that whenever mention is made of the proprietor's share being a 3rd or a 4th or a 5th of the crop as the case may be, it never means of the whole crop but of the crop after deducting these extra charges.

206.—A description of the manner in which the "butace" division of the crop is usually managed, may not be without interest in this place. In the first place a small heap is usually set a part for the "Kumeens," Khurch, and other dues above referred to; this is not weighed or calculated with any pretension to accuracy but is merely set a part from the rest of the produce as well as the cultivator can judge by his eye, of the proportionate quantity that will be required to meet these extra charges, then supposing the proprietor's share to be one fourth which is the usual amount, the remainder is divided into 4 equal heaps; one of these heaps is then measured with the "topa," a wooden measure containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and the amount due on account the Khurch, Kumeens dues, &c. is calculated thereon and taken out of the small heap above described, thus where the amount of the "Khurch" is said for instance to be 4 seers in the maund, this does not mean 4 seers on every maund of the whole crop; but 4 seers on every maund of the 4th share or what is called the "hakimee hissa," including therefore the deductions on account of Kumeens &c., this amount will be actually less than a seer in the maund calculated on the whole crop. If there is any grain left in the small heap after paying these dues and the harvest has been a good one, and both parties are charitably disposed it is generally distributed to fakerees; otherwise it is divided in equal portions among the 4 heaps; if there is any deficiency it has to be made good in equal portions in the same manner; the proprietor has then his choice of the 4 heaps, and having selected one of them carries it off to his granary, without any more weighing or measuring. Besides the share of grain, the proprietor is also entitled to a share of the straw, which is left after the grain has been trodden out, this is generally less than his share of the grain; where his share of the grain is a 4th his share of the straw is generally a 5th or 6th, but from this there are no deductions on account of extra charges. In some villages the straw is not divided into shares but what is called a "pund," i. e. a net which holds about a coolies load is contributed for each plough.

207.—The proceeding here described is that called "bhawalee" or "bataee," and this is the rule by which the rents are usually paid, but sometimes with the consent of both parties the "kumkoot" or appraisement of the crop is substituted for it, in that case the proprietor's share is not converted into money at the market price of the grain as would appear to be case in some Districts; but the produce of the cultivation having been estimated by the appraisers, this estimate is accepted in lieu of the actual produce; and after the crop has been cut and stored the cultivator has to pay every item of the rent in the same manner as he would do if the "bataee" had taken place.

208.—In many villages however, never the "Khurch" but some of the other cesses as the putwaree's dues, the "mulba," &c., are paid in money by a baach either on the wells or the number of ploughs in the villages. The former is generally the rate where there is much irrigation the latter where the cultivation is principally "baranee" but sometimes there is a combination of both systems. The wells are usually divided each into 6 Jogs or shares, and in each "Jog" again there are subordinate shares, all the shares have been recorded with great care in the settlement papers. A "Jog" means a yoke of oxen, and there being 6 yoke of oxen to each Persian wheel the well is always constructed originally in 6 primary shares. It is usual for both cultivators and proprietors to have shares in the wells. The ploughs here referred to are not the symbolical ploughs of the Jut tenures which are unknown in these villages, but the actual number of pairs of bullocks employed in agriculture in the village.

Manner in which such rents are collected.

"Kumkoot" sometimes substituted for "bataee."

Manner in which certain extra cesses are sometimes collected.

Other customs connected with payments in kind.

209.—There are also a great many other customs of greater or less importance connected with this system of payment in kind, which vary very much in different villages. In some villages for instance each cultivator of a Jog or 6th share of a well is allowed to feed one pair of bullocks from the green crops on the well land and sometimes a few or one other animal besides, without any payment being made to the proprietor; the portion of the green crop which he takes is called "kootura" and amounts to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of what his cattle are able to eat, the other $\frac{3}{4}$ ths being made up of dry straw, the bullocks would not work well, nor the cow give good milk, if fed only on the latter. Sometimes the "Kootura" is a certain fixed weight for each "Jog," the cultivators may either claim the "Kootura" so long as there is any crop on the ground, or more commonly only until he can substitute for it either "gundel," * "gagula" or "buloor," which are always the property of the cultivator or until the Methee a species of greens, a small quantity of which he may be allowed to sow for his cattle is ready, or he may be only entitled to "Kootura" from the Autumn crop while ploughing the land for the following spring harvest; in some villages again the cultivator is allowed to cut a certain portion of the crop for his cattle by measurement; in others he may cut as much of the crop as he chooses, but he has to pay for it by appraisement in grain on a calculation of the average produce of the remaining crop. If the cultivator has dug the well which he works, at his own expense, he generally receives a certain portion, as a 5th or 6th, of the "hakimee hissa" or proprietary share of the crop, in addition to all other privileges. In many villages the proprietor is entitled to cut a certain small portion of the green crop for his own use, or if he does not do so to appropriate the whole produce of that portion when it becomes ripe, it must not be cut however in the centre of the field but at the corners or sides, but this custom is also subject to great varieties in different villages.

Kumeens dues.

210.—Besides feeding his cattle it is a great privilege also that the cultivator enjoys of paying all the village servants, who do his work out of the produce of his field, before separating the proprietor's share; the carpenter, the blacksmith, the potter, the barber, the reapers, &c. are all remunerated in this manner. In well land about 8 seers in the Maund are paid away for these purposes, and this supposing the proprietor's share to be nominally $\frac{1}{4}$ th he actually receives only $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the crop. The Kumeens are usually paid in grain after it has been separated from the straw in the manner before described, with the exception of the "lawas" or reapers who cannot of course wait so long as they often come from a distance, merely to do the reaping work; their remuneration is generally a certain number of sheafs, of which each reaper gets about 24 for a day's work; a sheaf or "Kabin" is the quantity tied up with a single straw, for reaping pulse, or such crops as are not sheafed he gets a "lang" or heap of a certain weight, sometimes however he gets previously stored grain of a quantity equal in value to about 2 annas a day. In some villages the cultivator is not allowed any reapers for the Autumn harvest, but is obliged to cut it himself. In cotton fields, the blacksmiths, the carpenters, and the potters are remunerated by their wives being allowed to pick as much cotton as they are able in one day. In some estates the cultivator may put on as many reapers as he pleases, in others he is restricted to a certain number for each plough. Many of these details appear but of trivial importance; but as the people seemed to wish it, and the record of village customs can hardly be considered complete without them, they have all been scrupulously recorded in the administration paper.

The above tenures classed as Zemendaree.

Jut tenures.

211.—All the villages in which the customs described in the preceding paragraphs prevailed, have been entered as Zemendaree tenures in the No. VII. tenure statements. This term however is not known to the people of the District.

212.—The nature of the Jut tenures will be best explained by describing the manner in which the location of a village first takes place. The Juts did not, like the Dogurs and Rajpoots, take violent possession of the country, and override every other claim. There are few villages in the District more than 60 or 70 years old, and therefore all the circumstances connected with their foundation are very well known. A new village would be usually founded in the following manner. A certain number of Zemin-

* Gundel is wheat that has been blighted by cloudy weather or other causes, gagula and buloor are grasses or weeds that grow up among the corn. *Trigonella farnesifolia*.

bars, either because they were in a minority in their native village, and were discontented at not possessing more influence in its concerns, or had been driven out of it in consequence of a quarrel with the majority, or because it had become too populous for its limited cultivation any longer to support all the inhabitants, would determine on migrating elsewhere. One or two of their most influential men would then go to the "Kardar," or ruler of the country, and make an agreement with him for acquiring possession of some one of the numerous deserted sites with which the country was covered, and the land attached to it. The deserted sites as was before remarked are evidence that the district was at one time much more densely peopled than it is at present; though all other traces of its population have long since disappeared. The agreement on the part of the Zemindars would probably be to pay a certain share of the produce of their fields, generally small at first and increased afterwards; and on the part of the Kardar to grant them a certain quantity of land rent free, either in payment for their services, or in acknowledgement of their proprietary right, to whichever cause it may be attributed; a "nuzarana" or present of a horse, or of a sum of money would be given at the same time by the Zemendar to the Kardar. The rent free land was called "inam." The Kardar as far as he was concerned would probably only confer it on the two or three influential men, who appeared in his presence, but among themselves they could agree to divide it in regular shares; sometimes every one of the original occupants would possess a share, in other instances only a limited number of them, while the high rates fixed for the land they might cultivate would be a sufficient inducement for others to settle in the new village, without requiring a share in the "inam."

213.—The first thing the new settlers set about is to select a site for their village, they never build their houses on the old deserted site, for this they say would be very unlucky, the first settlers having long ago taken all the "burkut" blessing out of that spot. The laying the foundation of a village is called from the ceremony with which it is accompanied "moree garna." This consists in planting a pole to the north side of the intended habitation; the neighbouring Zemendars are invited to be witnesses, and Sweetmeats are distributed among them. To have borne a part in this ceremony is considered the strongest evidence in support of proprietary right. If the pole should take root, and put out branches, and become a tree, this is considered a most auspicious circumstance; the tree is then always called the "moree" tree, and is regarded with great veneration. In the uplands a branch either of the "Jund" or of the "peeloo"† tree is always taken for the "moree"; in the lowlands the "bereet"‡ is generally used; it must be always some fruit bearing tree; the moree is generally 6 or 10 feet high, and is planted about 3 feet in the ground, beneath it is always buried some rice, beetel nut, goor and a piece of red cloth; they next build a well, in the expense of which all the new settlers join, and pay for it in the proportion of their shares on the village.

214.—The next process is to divide the village land by lot in accordance with the ancestral shares of the different castes, or families, who have founded the village, or with any other system of shares, on which they may have agreed to distribute their proprietary rights, for this purpose the whole area is first marked off into two or more primary divisions, called "turufs" the "turufs" are then subdivided again into two or more portions called "puttees," and the "puttees" again into "lurees," there are not however always so many subdivisions as those here referred to, the number depends upon the size of the village, the castes, the families, the party feelings, and such like circumstances; sometimes there are three orders of subdivisions, sometimes two, sometimes one, often no primary subdivision at all; just as the circumstances of the case may require.

215.—The last common subdivision, whatever it may be, after deducting, if necessary, a sufficient quantity of land to be held common for grazing purposes or for cultivation, by non-proprietary residents, is then apportioned in separate shares; these shares, as being the most convenient size, are usually made to represent the quantity of land, which can be cultivated by a plough, which is generally about 30 ghoomas, but which varies with reference to the nature of the soil, the breed of cattle used in ploughing &c. &c. The shares are consequently always called ploughs, but they have no necessary connection with the quantity of land capable of cultivation by a plough, where the frac-

†Salvadora peruviana

‡Zizyphus jujuba

Foundation of the village.

Division into turufs and puttees.

Separate shares or ploughs.

tional shares have in the course of time become too minute for the comprehension of the villagers, I have known them solve their difficulties by doubling the number of ploughs, without making any increase to the cultivated area, in other instances I have known the proprietors divide the lands reserved for their own cultivation into smaller ploughs, and that apportioned to non-proprietary cultivators into larger, thus both proprietary and non-proprietary cultivators paid by each nominally at the same rate, but in reality the latter were assessed much higher.

Distribution of the lands by lot.

216.—The distribution of puttees and ploughs by lot usually took place in the following manner. Balls made of cowdung were used for the lots, in which each shareholder placed his mark, either a piece of cloth or pottery or a ring or any thing else by which he might be known. The order in which the lands were to be taken was fixed before hand. A little boy or ignorant person was then called to take up the lots, and whosoever lot came out first did not get his choice of the lands, but took the first number on the list as previously fixed and so on with the rest of the lots. The primary subdivisions or "turufs" were of course first fixed, and in this the whole village was concerned, then the members of each "turuf" cast lots for the "puttees", the members of each "puttee" for the "lurees", and lastly the members of each "luree" for the separate shares or ploughs.

Money assessments and appointment of money "inam."

217.—After a few years of grain payments, and when a village had become properly "abad" it was usual to fix a money assessment, and this was the case throughout the Ferozepore District previous to annexation and under the rule of the Sikhs, with the exception of the Ilakas inhabited by the Dogurs and Nypals, from whom I suppose it was considered impossible to collect money payments, and Ilaka Mokutsur, where the reasons were too uncertain and the people too poor to render money collections advisable. At the same time the land "inam" in possession of the headmen was usually resumed, and a money allowance given instead of it. The Kardar would send for the Headmen and fix the Juma out of which he appointed their remuneration; in this he was guided by no fixed rule, the amount of it depended on his power to enforce payment of the Juma, if he had little power he was obliged to bribe higher or he might increase the remuneration or "inam" as it was called, from a personal regard for the individuals concerned; the "inam" often amounted to 30 or 40 per cent. on the Juma, but was never less than 10 per cent. The headmen in their turn were obliged to make their own bargain with the other shareholders, they could not keep the whole of the "inam" for themselves though they of course took care to retain the lions share; sometimes they divided the money "inam" in the same proportion in which the rent free land, which was now generally resumed, had been shared and which might or might not be in accordance with the original shares on which the village had been founded, or they made other arrangements; here and there they had to bribe a refractory individual with a small share who had no "inam" before, or the "Kardar" would himself adjudge a portion of it to some influential person not among the original sharers, in order to keep him quiet; the Headmen were primarily responsible for the revenue, and were obliged to make the best arrangements they could for collecting it.

Subsequent distributions by lot and creation of new shares.

218.—In some villages the distribution by lot which was made at the commencement has lasted to the present day, this is the case particularly in the Maree Ilakas where the Jumas were always very light; but as a general rule under the Sikh administration, many subsequent distributions have taken place owing to the distress of the Zemindars and the hard efforts which they had to make in order to meet the Government demand and to fill up the shares which had been abandoned in consequence of its heavy pressure.

Creation of new shares.

219.—In these distributions all traces of the original shares have usually been lost, sometimes the original proprietors would be able to set apart their well land and include only the unirrigated area in the new allotments, but more commonly they have been obliged to sacrifice all exclusive claims, even to the wells they had themselves sunk each individual had to consider how much land it was worth his while to cultivate, and some took shares including more and some less than the land they had originally held, new cultivators were introduced, and men of the lowest caste, sweepers and others, who are never allowed to take the name though they may possess all the rights and privi-

ages of Zemindars, were admitted to shares in the wells, and to cast in their lots on equal terms with the original proprietors; all this was of course considered a great hardship and the people would never have been driven to these extremities under a less exacting Government. In some parts of the District where land is least valuable, as in the Iluquas of Zeera and Moodkee; there was never, even at the commencement any distribution by lot; but all concerned settled down to cultivate that part of the area that came nearest to hand and never held any fixed shares.

220.—Such is the history of most of the Jat villages in the District up to the period of the Summary Settlement; in some villages however no money "inam" was given to the head men, but the old rent free lands, were upheld either in statu quo or with some addition or subtraction. The Juma was always paid by a bunch on the ploughs or shares into which the people had divided their lands, whenever such divisions existed; but in Iluquas Moodkee and Zeera, where as I have already stated no such distribution took place, the "Kardar" caused the lands to be measured according to actual possession, and the land which each man had previously cultivated became the measure of his interest in the village, and he paid his revenues in accordance therewith.

221.—When the summary settlement took place after annexation, no new measurement was made, but the Zemindars paid their new Jummas on the old system; with regard to the "inam" however, there was a great diversity in the course taken by the different District Officers who were charged with making the Settlement, most of them resumed the former "inam," whether of land or money, and fixed in lieu of it an allowance of 5 per cent. on the Juma, without however specifying to whom it was to be paid, and I find that in most instances this sum small as it was, has been distributed up to the present time, among all the former "inam" holders rateably according to the shares in the "inam". In some of the Iluquas transferred to Ferozepore on the abolition of the Budnee District, the whole of the inam it was all in money, was upheld, with the exception of that of a few villages in which it appeared very excessive and was slightly and rateably reduced. In these Iluquas Mr. Campbell the settling Officer, had statements prepared, for each village shewing besides the shares of the lumberdars or head men those also of all the subordinate "inam" holders; for the amount of which, if withheld, they could always obtain a decree in the summary suit court, against the Headmen.

222.—From the description which I have given of these tenures it might it first might appear as if there were in them, both a superior and an inferior proprietary right, as if those who first founded the village, planted the "moree," paid the yuzur to the Kardar, sank the well, perhaps the only one in the village, and shared in the inam, the distribution of which was often continued in accordance with ancestral shares among the descendants of the first recipients of it, possessed superior proprietary rights and those who merely broke up the waste land and acquired their shares at the general lottery had an inferior interest in the village. After considering the subject with due attention however I determined not to drawing distinctions between the two kinds of right in question. I cannot ascertain that it has been done in other Districts, the continuance of the inam would ultimately lead to great confusion in the accounts and the shares already very numerous would, in the course of another generation or two, become almost infinitesimal; and it may be considered that in most cases for the services previously rendered by the "inam" holders they have already received a sufficient recompense in having always drawn their shares in the inam from the foundation of the village to the present time, that there is not now the same difficulty as formerly there was in collecting the revenue, no troops have to be mustered to attack the village in order to compel payment of the Juma, and in the excellent system of accounts which has been introduced, the greatest facility is afforded to the headmen for the speedy recovery of the sums due from the subordinate holders; this distinction however still remains to the first founders of the village, that the office of lumberdar with very few exceptions continues to be held in hereditary succession by one or more from among their number, and this circumstance alone preserves to them a greater degree of influence and consequence in the village than that enjoyed by the subsequent settlers.

Juma how paid.

Former "inam" some Iluquas continued, in others resumed at the Summary Settlement.

Course adopted regarding the "inam" in the present Settlement.

223.—But though I determined not to recognize any claim to a superior proprietary right founded on the considerations to which I have referred. I think that those who have enjoyed large money allowances up to the present time, and in many instances from several generations past, possess as much claim to have their allowances continued to them for life or for any other limited period, as the holders of rent free lands have to be confirmed in the possession of their holdings. I have therefore recommended in a separate letter that all those holders of inam whose allowances exceed a certain, and who on other grounds, also may be considered worthy of such favour, should be confirmed during life time in the receipt of all or a portion of these allowances as the case may be, conditionally however on their good behaviour, and their rendering such service to the Government as may reasonably be required of them. I have also recommended that these allowances should not be granted in the shape of pensions, by which half the intended benefit would be lost to the claimants, in consequence of the attendance at Court which is thereby necessitated, and the inferior position in which they would be placed by it; but that they should be paid out of the Jummas of the village, or rather that they should be permitted to deduct their allowance from it, before it is credited to the Government; and as regards the alteration of the Juma which is included in this measure, it must be considered that the Juma will be always liable to alteration on the lapse of the numerous masfee plots which have been upheld for limited periods only, and a few more alterations will make no material difference.

Proposition for the appointment of new "inam."

224.—I should observe that in the statement above referred to I have only recommended the upholding of the "inam" in those cases of large amount in which it has been regularly received up to the present time. I have not proposed restoring it where it was resumed at the time of the summary settlement, it is true that at that time the inam holders possessed an equal claim to have their "inam" upheld in the one case as in the other, and that the Deputy Commissioner, charged with making the summary settlement, had no authority to resume either land or money "inam," but 10 years have passed away since annexation, and after so long a period the revival of claims at this time to resumed "inam," would probably lead to much fraud, and certainly be productive of great confusion in the village accounts and settlement papers. The extent of cultivation in the District has undoubtedly been very much increased since annexation, but it is also rising in a great degree to the resumption of the "inam" that I have been induced to recommend on the whole a considerable increase to the Juma of the District, if therefore the Government would take this circumstance into consideration and in lieu of upholding the old "inams" so long since resumed, would sanction the grant of new jummas to individuals who may hereafter prove themselves deserving of such distinction, I think that great benefit would result from it. Good service rendered in putting down crime, or in the apprehension of criminals, the construction of useful public works, the planting of trees, &c. would be the principal paths to such distinctions. Every one acquainted with police administration in this country must be well aware what immense influence is possessed by a few leading characters in a Parganah, and how if they could be induced cordially to cooperate with the Magistrate, he could with their assistance put down crime more effectually, than by the help of any number of burkandazes.

Importance attached to the holding of "inam."

The influential characters here referred to are in most cases the men whose "inam" has been resumed, and who would render any amount of service in their power to regain it, and it must be observed that the "inam" is esteemed far beyond its money value; the possession of it confers a sort of dignity upon a man in the estimation of his fellow villagers, it is a kind of title that of "inamdar," and as much prized in its way, as other titular distinctions are by those in higher walks of life. The Deputy Commissioner with the sanction of the Commissioner might be authorized to confer small sums in "inam" on deserving individuals which, except for some very special reasons, would only be held for life, so that the whole amount disbursed should not exceed 2 or 3 per cent. on the Juma, or whatever sum the Government might think right to authorize, though of course it would be a long time before the number of "inams" conferred reached the maximum sum, the amount resumed may be set down at least from 20 to 30 per cent. on the Juma. Thus there would arise a much greater degree of sympathy between

See my letter to the address of the Commissioner No.

the governors and the governed, than has hitherto found place in the relationship in which they stand to each other, merit would be rewarded, and encouragement given to honest exertion in every good cause, in a manner hitherto unknown under our system of Government, and all at a very small cost.

225.—In these tenures there is considerable difficulty in distinguishing, between the proprietary and non-proprietary cultivators, and in defining the exact position and liabilities of the latter. There are cultivators subordinate to particular proprietors, who usually pay their rent in kind and their position is easily defined; but as a general rule the cultivators of land, common either to the whole village, or to one of its subdivisions, pay their rent at the same rate as the proprietors themselves, and their position is distinguished with much more difficulty; at first it appeared to me that all those who had acquired possession by lot (goona) should be registered as proprietors; but I soon found that this definition was not at all approved by the village communities in general, neither was it often sought for by those whom it was intended to benefit. The original founders of the village were generally willing to admit to proprietary rights all those, even though they were not mentioned among the first proprietors, who had acquired possession by lot, and who stood on terms of social equality with them; such as Juts of other tribes, or indeed any of those whose trade was what they called "Zemeendaree", who belonged to such castes as usually exercised proprietary rights in other villages, but they altogether objected to placing the sweepers and other "Kumeens," who often cultivate to a considerable extent, in the same position. They argued that such men were the village servants, that it was, with the view of their exercising their hereditary servile occupations, that they had been admitted to reside in the village, and though some of them might, under the pressure of circumstances, have been admitted to cultivate at the same rates as the proprietors, yet they had never been recognized as belonging to the proprietary body, they had no voice in the village council, and moreover were always denominated "Asamees" or "Samewars" by which their subordinate position was clearly indicated. I acceded to these representations, especially as claims to proprietorship were seldom set up by the inferior castes, and decided that they should be recorded in the settlement papers as "asamees" or non-proprietary cultivators.

226.—The next thing was to define exactly the rights and interests of these non-proprietary cultivators which was not always an easy thing. In some instances the only difference between them, and the proprietors was that the former were precluded from setting or mortgaging their land. This is a distinction which at first sight appears more nominal than real, but in truth the privilege which a proprietor possesses, of disposing of his land if he wishes to quit the village or for any other cause, is sometimes of great advantage to him, and will be more and more valued as the rights of land owners are better understood. In other instances the non-proprietary cultivators though admitted to share in the common land had no right to derive benefit from any lapses of the separate holdings, or they had no share on the "Utrafee" or other "Senace" items, or they had no claim to any division of the waste and could only cultivate the land actually in their possession, on which however they derived the benefit of any increase in the village cultivation, and in like manner shared any losses that might be sustained; or though paying originally the same cultivation rate they are exempt from all future losses and gains. The customs of both parties as well as the precedents of the past were consulted, and the position of the non-proprietary cultivators, whatever it might be, was carefully defined in accordance therewith. Great pains were taken that the record should be drawn out with precision, and fully explained to both parties. I should also state that in most cases, and except for any special reasons to the contrary, where the cultivators pay at the same rates as the proprietors they have been recorded as possessing rights of occupancy though they may not have been 12 years in possession.

227.—I now come to describe the usual process of distributing the Juma over the separate holdings in these tenures, as well as such alterations, as have taken place in them in consequence of the revised settlement. I have already described the manner in which the land was usually allotted according to the shares called ploughs; besides which a portion of the uncultivated area was always set apart as common land. There are scarce-

Non-proprietary cultivators.

Their rights and interests.

Original proprietary shares much altered.

ly any instances of the division of this common land having subsequently taken place, but though it was common to all the village for grazing purposes, individual members of the community often took up a great portion of it, without any strong objections being taken to their proceedings either because they were men of influence, enjoying the favour of the rulers of the country, and no one dared to oppose them, or they extended their cultivation by quietly appropriating portions of the waste that lay near their fields, and thus in course of time the actual possession of many of the cultivators greatly exceeded the extent of the original shares on which they still continued to pay their revenue. The Sikh kardars would sometimes cause a redistribution of the land to be made, but such a measure would be opposed to the regulations of the British Government.

Payment of revenue on them generally abandoned.

228.—In most instances therefore the payment of the revenue original shares has been discontinued, and each cultivator has been assessed in accordance with the extent and value of the land cultivated by him as ascertained by the present measurement, and also in the few cases previously referred to, in which the land was not divided into ploughs but measured by order of the Kardar; the present measurement has been adopted in preference to the former one, which was only a Kudumee measurement i.e. the area was computed from the paces of the measurer, and not by the chain or "soobhee". In a few instances where the original shares did not very materially disagree with the present measurement, the Zemeendars would prefer paying in accordance with them, and sometimes notwithstanding a considerable difference if there was much common waste land they would still decide to continue paying as formerly, but those who had less land than they were entitled to by their original shares either made good the deficiency at the time out of the common waste, or retained a claim to do so, whenever they required to extend their cultivation. Again in cases where the proceeds of the common land were considerable, they would agree to divide them upon original shares, and to pay on their separated land according to its value as determined by the chain measurement.

Distribution of the Juma on the separate holdings.

229.—It is very seldom that recourse has been had to soil rates by the Zemeendars for distributing the revised Juma on their separate holdings the minute subdivisions of these tenures rendering such distinctions unnecessary, and in those villages far removed from the river where the irrigation is limited no distinction has been made by them between the irrigated and unirrigated area, by which the original founders of the villages to whom the wells sometimes exclusively belong, gain a slight advantage to which they are reasonably entitled; and they have usually included in the assessment at equal rates not only the cultivated land but also the culturable waste and barren waste, or else omitting the latter they have applied the same rate to all the malgozaree area, so great is the value attached by them to the culturable waste which has very seldom been taken into account in fixing the Government Juma, unless where it was very extensive.

In villages near the river where irrigation is more widely extended, and many wells have been sunk by different shareholders subsequently to the foundation of the village, though no distinction has been made heretofore, it became absolutely necessary that a higher rate should in future be paid for the well land than for the unirrigated, because the amount of the new assessment depends so much upon the extent of the irrigation; the Zemeendars however in distributing the Juma among themselves seldom assessed the irrigated land at more than twice the amount of the unirrigated, though its real value is probably 5 or 6 times as much; arguing that most of the wells were of very recent construction, and that those who had not yet sunk them would very soon do so, and this was a 30 years settlement, and any great difference between the irrigated and unirrigated rates would be unfair to those who had by the exercise of greater industry than their neighbours got their wells ready before the settlement took place.

The above tenures classed as Putteedaree or Bhasecharya.

230.—The tenures which I have been describing have been entered in the No. 7 Tenure statement as Putteedaree or Bhasecharya according as the principal interests in the village represented by the original shares, or by the extent of land in actual possession as ascertained by the late measurement.

231.—The 3rd principal tenure is the Jagheerdaree. There are two descriptions of this tenure, the first where the Jagheerdar or Masfeedar⁺ as the case may be has founded the village, and introduced the cultivators and is himself a resident of it; the second where the village either was founded previously to its being acquired by Jagheerdar, who however has greatly enlarged it, brought in many additional cultivators, dug wells and otherwise improved the estate, or though it may have been founded by him he does not reside there but manages its affairs through an agent. In the first case the settlement has generally been made with the Jagheerdar while the cultivators subordinate to him have been protected from "buttee" exactions by the substitution of a very light Malikanah rate, it being considered that they had claims to lighter rates than those imposed on such nonproprietary cultivators as have been described in the Dogur and Nypal villages because although they could not be considered the original founders of the village, they at any rate afforded the Jagheerdar great assistance, and were altogether in a more independent position than other classes of cultivators, sometimes collecting their own "mulba," while some of them have a rent free possession of a portion of their holdings would have been confirmed by the Jagheerdar, on account of services which they were required to perform such as assisting in the collection of the rents, and maintaining good order in the village. In the second case the settlement would generally be made with the cultivators, a biswadaree allowance being assigned to the Jagheerdar, the amount of which would be determined by the nature of the efforts made, and the expense incurred by him, in extending the cultivation. There are of course many other cases not included in these tenures, in which the Jagheerdar's claim to Zemendaree rights has been altogether disallowed, either because he has done nothing for the village or so little as not to be worth taking account of.

232.—In the first of the cases above referred to the cultivators would undoubtedly have preferred the settlement being made with them and would generally have been competent for it, but it appeared to me that the Jagheerdar had a superior claim which could not in justice be overlooked; a "biswadaree" allowance equivalent to the Malikanah rate which he would otherwise receive from the cultivators would be no adequate compensation for the loss of the settlement and of his absolute proprietary rights; as proprietor of the village and possessing revenue management he would go in and out of his house with little loss of dignity, the residents of the village would make their obeisance to him as in former times, he would derive his usual supply of grass and wood, and though he might lament the diminution of his income, would still remain a thankful and contented subject of the British Government, take away the settlement from him and no one pays him the least regard, the villagers rather study to make him feel more painfully the change in his position, and heap all manner of indignities upon him; he is not allowed a single bundle of grass or a bit of wood from the jungle, and he thus becomes so ashamed of his degradation that he is obliged to desert his ancient home and leave to ruin the mansion which his ancestors have raised. On the other hand the cultivators who are delivered from the exaction and oppression to which they were often subjected while the rents were taken in kind by the substitution of a light money rent, have no reasonable cause of complaint that they are not made at the same time the lords of the village, and raised to a position which they never held before, and have no just claim to; the difference between the cultivation as possessed of the revenue management, and paying a biswadaree allowance to the Jagheerdar, and cultivators paying money rents, is more nominal than real; at least it is a difference of dignity and position not of wealth and emoluments.

233.—It may be said that the same consideration affects all Jagheerdars alike, and if attended to would debar the cultivators from claiming their rights in any case, but I maintain that where a Jagheerdar has not founded a village the case is quite different,

* The term Jagheerdar is usually applied where possession was originally acquired by the sword, and held with sovereign rights previous to the annexation of the country by the British Government. Masfeedar where it was conferred by some sovereign power to which it was held in subordination unless there is a special object of distinguishing between them; the terms will hereafter be used indiscriminately.

† The term biswadaree has been always applied in this District to designate that superior proprietorship, where the settlement is made with the inferior proprietors and the superior proprietors are compensated by a money allowance in lieu of their share of the produce. It is not a correct term for this kind of tenure.

*Jagheerdaree tenures,
two descriptions of.*

*Settlement in the first
description generally
made with the Jagheerdar.*

But not in the second.

he has then usurped all the proprietary rights and functions, and there is no necessity for upholding his possession of them; though I may be sorry for his loss of position, I cannot refuse on that account to reinstate the cultivators in their ancient privileges, at the same time I do all in my power to break the fall of the Jagheerdar and alleviate his misfortunes, I give him the first choice of any unappropriated waste lands or of any village the proprietary rights of which may have been forfeited to the Government, where he may build a new residence, acquire new proprietary rights, and reestablish his lost position. In this manner I have lately transferred villages in full proprietorship to Sodhee Jugut Singh, Sodhee Bhugwan Singh and Sindar Lena Singh; and other ousted Jagheerdars have accepted settlements of the waste lands in Pergunnah Mokutsur, here they will spend the incomes derived from their Jagheers in improving their new estates, and an amount of capital will be employed in the development of the agricultural resources of the country far beyond the means of ordinary cultivators, and results will be obtained of equal importance to the Government as to the proprietor.

234.—The cultivators in these tenures always paid their rent in kind, but in addition to a share of the produce, they paid a cess called "Murree" which varied very much in amount, being in some villages only 1 rupee and in others as much as 5 rupees on each plough, and in some instances but not always they had in return the privilege of sowing about 2 ghomaos of cotton to each plough free of other rent. During the present Settlement in most cases money rents have been substituted for the former payments in kind.

*The cultivators in these
tenures.*

*The above tenures clas-
sed either as Bhacecharya
or Zemendaree.*

*Jagheer villages of Per-
gunnah Mokutsur.*

Tenures of other castes.

*Putwarees annual pa-
pers.*

*Rent free holdings.
Jagheers.*

235.—The Jagheerdaree tenures have been classed in the Tenure Statement either as Bhacecharya or Zemendaree according as the settlement has been made with the Cultivator or the Jagheerdar, the circumstance of a compensatory biswadaree allowance, having been fixed for the Jagheerdar has not been held to constitute a "Zemendaree" tenure.

236.—In several villages of Pergunnah Mokutsur the cultivators in consequence of the lightness of the "buttee" rates, often not more than a seventh of the produce, and the good understanding which has always existed between them and the Jagheerdars notwithstanding that the former have been recorded as proprietors, have decided on continuing to pay their revenue in the same manner; money rates however have been entered in the administration paper so that in the event of either party having any future cause for dissatisfaction with the payment in kind, a money payment may be at once substituted for it. Neither have these villages been classed as Zemendaree, the original proprietorship was held to determine the tenure, the occupation of the Jagheerdar being regarded a mere temporary one like that of a farmer or Sublessee.

237.—The three principal tenures of the District probably including 3/4ths of the villages are those which I have described above. Most of the other castes besides those mentioned generally follow the Bhacecharya customs of the Juts, though there are belonging to almost every caste, instances here and there of Zemendaree villages in which the original founders have never divided the lands but held them in common from the commencement of possession to the present time.

238.—From the description which I have given in this report of the various tenures and rights and interests of the proprietary and non-proprietary cultivators, it will easily be imagined that the annual papers prescribed in the directions to Collectors N. W. P. are not altogether applicable to the state of things in this district, I have accordingly introduced considerable modifications in them for the present year, and as soon as they are given in and I have thoroughly tested their application, I intend to submit a report on the subject with the view of obtaining sanction to their permanent introduction.

239.—The number of Jagheer and Masfee villages in the District i.e. in which the whole of the proceeds are revenue free, is 139; the number of shared villages i.e. in which a fixed share of the Juma is held free, the remaining share being the property of Government is 91. The total Juma of all the revenue free villages and fixed shares in villages is Rs. 173291. Most of the claims to these estates had been investigated by me as District Officer and the orders of Government passed on them before the settlement took place. The Jagheer estates were all disposed of in the letters of Govern-

ment and the Boards* regarding the Cis-Sutlej Jagheers, in which rules are laid down for the resumption and confirmation of the estates and an uniform amount of tribute money fixed. The settlement papers have been prepared in accordance with these rules. It does not appear to me however that the rule regarding Pensions is altogether applicable to the custom of these estates. The principal Jagheers are those of Mehraj, and the three chuks of Bhoochan, in which the Jagheers number 75,21 persons. In these estates when a Jagheer dies the custom is that his widow, so long as she remains a widow, retains possession of the estate for her life time, both as Jagheer and Zemeendar, for all the Jagheers have proprietary rights and in general cultivate their own lands, and even if she contracts a second marriage with her deceased husband's next heir, as she would certainly do if she married again, she would still remain in possession of the estate. Now by the rule above referred to a widow can in no case succeed to the revenue free possession of the estate, and thus the Juma would have to be first collected from her and then paid to her again in whole or in part in the form of a pension. The late orders of the Court of Directors have provided against the Pension rules having retrospective effect, but it seems to me that if the decision of the Court were also applied to future cases it would greatly simplify the mode of procedure in these cases, be a great convenience to the widows, and cause no loss to the Government.

240.—The Maafee plots as distinguished from the larger tenures of whole villages, or fixed shares in villages were ascertained at the time of measurement to be 1667 in number. I cannot yet give a correct account, of the number resumed, upheld for life, or time of settlement, and confirmed in perpetuity, because though all the investigations have been completed so far as my office is concerned; the orders of Government have not yet been received on several cases. The total value of the Maafee plots in present possession of the different Maafeedars is Rs. 16829. Most of these cases were investigated soon after annexation by the District Officer, but having no authority to resume any of the Maafees he was only able to attach the proceeds of all those which he considered ought to be resumed and the amount of the proceeds has been kept in the Treasury deposits until the present time very much to the annoyance of the accountant. The principle adopted by this Officer was to recommend the resumption of all Maafees granted by the Zemeendars. The Government however in the rules subsequently promulgated for the guidance of Officers employed in the investigation of Maafee cases took a more liberal view of the subject and allowed all grants of an old date, however acquired, to be confirmed for the life time at least of the present occupants, and reasonably so, for the grants made by the Zemeendars are generally those of all others which most deserve to be upheld being often for some charitable purpose or else for the support of some religious devote regarding whom whatever we may think yet the villagers are accustomed to trust much to his prayers and would deeply feel any injury being done to him, such as the resumption of the land which they had given him.

241.—Notwithstanding the investigation which had been previously made I was obliged to Summon the parties a second time in order to complete the proceedings in all the details required by the new rules and the grants were now invariably attributed to some ancient Prince, the existence of such a thing as a grant by the Zemeendars was altogether denied, notwithstanding the distinct assertions to the contrary in the former proceedings and it was not without great difficulty, that I succeeded in persuading the people that the principle formerly acted on had been renounced, and inducing them to give more truthful replies.

242.—It is impossible within reasonable limits to describe all the different kinds of grants that have been upheld, those conferred in perpetuity are generally for the support of Hindoo or Mahomedan places of worship, for the maintenance of tombs for keeping up "Dhumsalas," or resting places for Travellers, for schools for perpetual almsgivings and such like purposes. The Ranees of Ferozepore, always gave a small maintenance in land to the widows or heirs of those who fell in the numerous wars which she waged against her neighbour the Chief of Furreedkote, the Kardars of the Lahore Government gave

* See Government letter No. 461 dated 12th February 1851, and the Boards letter No. 287 dated 21st January 1852, and other correspondence.

† See despatch from the Honble the Court of Directors No. 36 dated 23rd August 1854.

‡ See Board's Circular No. 6 dated 18th June 1850.

Maafee Plots.

The new rules.

Different descriptions of rent free grants.

small rent free tenures, to those who had rendered them any service, to fakirs, to those who sunk wells for the public good, &c. These and such like grants have been upheld either for life or for the term of settlement. Besides the rent free tenures referred to above, there are also villages and shares in villages, and separate plots rent free in the Pergunnah of Kotekapora, which was made over to the Raja of Furreedkote as a reward for the good services rendered by him during the Sutlej campaign, and regarding which it has been decided by superior authority, that a separate account should be taken of them. The value of these estates is Rs. 9143 of which Rs. 1416 have been confirmed in perpetuity, in lieu of the remainder as it lapses by the deaths of the present occupants, certain villages,* on the borders of this district and now belonging to Furreedkote will be annexed. Their Juma has been fixed before hand in order to facilitate the transfer whenever it may be required to take place.

243.—On pages 80 and 81 I have given a statement of the work performed during the whole course of the Settlement.

244.—Civil suits in land were never I believe entertained by the Settlement Officers in the North West Provinces, but in the Punjab we are required to decide them, and this forms the most onerous portion of our work. The most important suits are those arising from the disputes between the Jagheers and the cultivators regarding proprietary right. As a general rule it would be found that the Jagheer, however unfounded his claim might originally have been, had long overridden every right of the cultivators, but I never admitted this circumstance alone to establish the proprietary right of the former, what I principally looked to was, by whom the village had been founded. The ceremonies observed in laying the foundation of a village have been before described, and are easily susceptible of proof, moreover this was the point on which the disputants usually joined issue, and which by the common voice of the country is generally allowed to determine proprietary right.† From the foundation of the village to the present time I always decided in his favour, and if he was himself a resident of the village the settlement was always made with him. A mere biswadaree allowance of 5 or 6 per cent. would be no adequate compensation to him for the loss of the settlement. I have before alluded to the hardship of such a view of the case, and indeed if maintained here it might for the same reasons be extended to all the Khalsa Zemeendaree villages in the District, and the settlement in every case be claimed by the subordinate cultivators; and there would be some ground for the apprehension expressed to me by a Jagheer with whom I had settled a portion of Waste land, that if any doubt were entertained of his right to the proprietorship and Settlement of his Jagheer village which he had himself founded, what security would he have hereafter for proprietorship of the waste land of what he had now been put in possession after he had gone to all the trouble and expense of bringing into cultivation, if the cultivators whom he had introduced were permitted to set up a claim against him.

245.—There were besides all the ordinary descriptions of civil suits to be decided, suits instituted by parties out of possession, suits to determine the shares of joint proprietors, suits by cultivators for proprietary rights, or for rights of occupancy, suits for the office of lumberdar, and various other suits of which it is not necessary to give any detail as they are common to every settlement, all the proceedings have been made over to the Revenue Office, and arranged under proper headings, and in such order, that any case that may be required can be got out immediately. The lumberdaree cases were most numerous and troublesome the principle of hereditary claims of the office having been admitted, it became necessary to investigate these claims, to take evidence regarding them the same as in regular civil suits. Their claims however were not registered as separate suits, but were all investigated in the lumberdaree Misl of which there was one to each village. There is seldom any hope of compromising a dispute between Jagheers and cultivators, but there are many other cases, in which, if investigated out in camp in the presence of their neighbours, a decision satisfactory to both parties can be arrived at, and I always proceeded on the supposition that with time and patience this could be done. I avoided as much as possible all authoritative decisions. The Juts however are much more amenable to reason and public opinion than Dogurs or Rajputs whose cases are

* The names of these villages are Bhugta, Sircawla, Kaurwala, Boori, Sada Singwala, Yarnak and Ulpokee.

Statement of work performed in the Settlement Department.

Suits between Jagheers, and cultivators.

† Whenever therefore it was proved that the Jagheer had founded the village, introduced the cultivators and been in possession of all proprietary rights.

Other civil suits.

Statement Showing the Amount of work performed in the Office of Mr. E. L. Brandreth, Deputy Commissioner

NAME OF OFFICER.		PERIOD DURING WHICH EMPLOYED.		ORIGINAL SUITS AND APPEALS.																				Appointments	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
		Village boundaries marked off.	Boundary disputes settled.	Shares prepared.	Summary Suits.	Government Bagns and Nuzool lands.	Claim to whole villages whether by Jagheerdar or Zemeen-dar.	Claims to shares in a village whether Jagheerdar or Zemeen-dar, and for other rights as irrigation, &c. &c.	Geneological trees prepared.	Disputes relating to rents.	Division and exchange of villages.	Release or resumption of whole villages or Jagheerders shares.	Maufee Plots.	Cases of Increment and Decrement.	Dakhil Kharij and kut kana.	Claims to make land agree with Jumma.	Appeals.	Out-standing Balances.	Maternal cases.	Recommendations for Pensions.	Total.	Appointment of Lumberdars.	Appointment of Putwarrees.	Putwarrees instructed and got certificates.	
Mr. E. L. Brandreth, Deputy Commr.	From Novr. 1851 to March 1855.	141	96	127	0	233	169	253	5	66	83	4	1797	0	26	45	260	0	838	3207	568	486	63		
Mr. Monkton, Assistant Commr.	From Janry. 1852 to June 1852.	0	0	106	0	0	8	28	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	327	1	109	1	
Mehomed Sooltan, Extra Assistant.	From Novr. 1851 to March 1855.	57	28	433	16	9	86	636	179	52	64	53	748	22	3	4	0	0	0	0	2172	506	557	177	
Goolab Rai, Tehseeldar.	From Sept. 1852 to March 1855.	0	0	3	20	0	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	374	0	0	37	
Gunga Persaud, Tehseeldar.	From Sept. 1852 to March 1855.	0	0	5	12	0	0	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	276	0	0	38	
Total, ...		198	123	674	48	243	263	1526	181	118	147	57	2720	22	29	60	260	0	838	6531	1075	1152	316		

in Charge of the Settlement of the Ferozepore District, from November 1851 to March 1855.

25	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
of Office Bearers.			Measurements.					Miscellaneous Cases.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Government Servants.			Appointment of Chowkedars.			Total.			Villages measuring.			Villages Purlalled by Peahkar.			Villages Surtalled by Tehseldar.			Villages inspected by Officer or measurements passed.			Villages Maps and Statistic returns passed.			Thakas.			Miscellaneous cases relating to measurements			Total.			Statement of kinds of lands.			Statement of kind of produce.			No 2. Forms prepared.			Engagements for Leases taken.			Khuteones prepared.			Kewris (Final) and Wajib-ool-urz.			Final Roobecarrues.			Proceedings from Commissioner's Office.			Miscellaneous,			General cases relating to Settlement.			Treasury.			Dustoor-ool-umtis for Jageer villages.			Rentals ascertained.			General Cases relating to Jageers.			Delivering papers over to Zillah Officer.			Total.			Grand Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
363	471	1951	462	495	563	594	118	13	101	2366	42	42	976	1022	0	0	963	210	997	209	742	0	134	0	466	9512	1288																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														

consequently much more difficult to decide. There were however still numerous cases which it became necessary to decide authoritatively on the evidence. No cases were disposed of in such a simple manner as that described in some Districts, where the whole proceedings were often confined to a single roobukares. The courts of appeal were seldom satisfied or thought that a case had been sufficiently investigated, unless some 30 or 40 witnesses had been summoned and a ponderous mist created.

246.—The remaining columns of the business statement exhibiting the ordinary work of the settlement need no particular remark.

The last statement which I shall trouble you with is that of the expenses of the settlement, they may be classed as follows,

		<i>Expenses of the Settlement.</i>	
Sudder.			
Pay of authorized establishment	4,909-11-7		
Travelling allowances of ditto, ...	332-10-6		
Pay of contingent establishment, ...	834-12-1		
Contingent expenses, tents, &c... .. .	556-0-11		
Stationery, bustahs &c.	550-0-0		
Total Sudder expenses	7,183-3-1		
Mofussil.			
Pay of Extra assistants, ...	9,125-0-0		
Travelling allowance of ditto, ...	2,122-6-4		
Travelling allowances of Tehseeldars, ...	445-0-0		
Pay of authorized establishment, ...	9,248-4-4		
Travelling allowance of ditto, ...	844-15-10		
Pay of office contingent establishment	9,447-0-5		
Pay of establishment for teaching Putwarree and verifying measurements	6,876-1-1		
Pay of establishment for the preparation of Khuteeonees, Khewuts and administration papers, ...	22,710-4-5		
Contingent expenses, tents, &c... .. .	1,420-7-8		
Stationery, bustahs &c.	3,788-2-7		
Total Mofussil expenses, ...	66,027-10-9		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Pay of acting Tehseeldars, ...	3,569-0-9		
Total of all Expenses	7,6779-14-7		

The preceding items correspond with the totals of the contingent bills, and salary abstracts &c. in the settlement department which have been forwarded to the accountant and Superintendent of stationery, and I have entered them all, in order that there may be no discrepancy between my statement and these bills. There are however some items that require to be deducted, as not being proper charges against the settlement, 1st.—Four months salary of the Extra assistant, Mahomed Sooltan, which was erroneously charged to settlement Department after he had been transferred to the District,* and his settlement establishment had been discharged. 2nd.—The pay of the acting Tehseeldars sanctioned by the Board† which I charged in my settlement bills, but which I understand was charged against the Revenue Department in other Districts; as I had the management of both departments it did not much signify in which account their pay was entered, but it is evident that elsewhere the District Officer could alone have been charged with the duty of appointing and paying these Officials. 3rd.—A small charge for laying down a flood line in the survey maps which perhaps belongs to the survey expenses, but which I did not think it worth while to make a special reference about. Lastly, in winding up the settlement accounts, I have credited a certain sum to the Government which is made up partly of a contribution received from the Jagheerdars for the measurement of their villages and partly from the sales of some of the effects of the settlement department, tents, horses &c. these items are as follows.

Extra Salary to Mahomed Sooltan, ... 1,000-0-0

* See letter from Secretary Chief-Commissioner No. 141 dated 10th July last.

† See letter from Secretary to the Board No. 200 dated 21st June 1852.

Pay of Acting Tehseeldars, ...	3,569-0-9
Survey expenses, ...	133-5-1
Credited to Government as explained above, ...	1,884-1-6
Total, ...	5,586-7-4

The above amount being deducted from the total of the Settlement bills leaves a balance of Rs. 70,193-7-3 to be set down as the proper settlement expenses. I might also have calculated a further set off in the value of Stamp paper sold, and the amount of the fines realized in the settlement department but I have not thought it worth while to go into these details. On the other hand the Total Jumma settled, has been as follows.

Total Jumma as shewn in Chuk states, ...	6,40364
Contributed by Government towards the pay of the village Chowkeedars, 1048	
Jumma of District Maafce plots, ...	1,6829
Total, ...	6,58241

Taking the settlement expenses therefore as Rs. 70,193-7-3 they amount to 10-6 per cent. on the Jumma settled.

My assistant in the Settlement.

247.—It is now time that I should conclude this long report, it remains only that I should bring to your notice the exertions of those officers who were employed under me in Settlement work. I had the benefit of Mr. Monckton's services for the short period of 5 Months only, but during that period he rendered me great assistance in collecting together a number of good men for the Office of Putwarrees and instructing them in their work, besides deciding a number of Civil Suits. The extra assistant Mahomed Sooltan, who was transferred from Umballa, with a high character from Mr. Wynyard, I found at first rather deficient in the qualifications required of a Civil Judge, and his decisions were not always as satisfactory as I could have wished, but he displayed a much greater judgement in subsequent cases, and I do not hesitate now to pronounce him a very good Judicial Officer, and his exertions to render the settlement records as complete and correct as possible deserves the highest praise, he has literally worked at them night and day for three years, and I have good reason to be satisfied with the result. The Tehseeldar, Guinga Pershaud, is a very able man, he wanted experience, but subsequently proved a most valuable officer. The Tehseeldar, Goolab Rai, was too superficial, and his work required to be more looked into than that of the others, but I gladly bear testimony to his great activity and being a native of these states, and having held the Office of Tehseeldar ever since annexation, his thorough knowledge of the people was of great service. On the whole however I have every reason to be satisfied with my assistants, and believe that they were all fully alive to the great importance of the work intrusted to them, and exerted themselves to the full extent of their abilities to further it. I am also much indebted to the ability and intelligence of my Sheristadar, Horce Lall. He has just had an offer of the appointment of superintendent of settlement on a salary of rupees 150 per mensem from two Districts, and is about to accept one of them, and I have no doubt he will be promoted ere long to an extra assistantship.

Conclusion.

248.—You are aware that I have had all along the duties of District officer to perform as well as those of the settlement, so that I could not devote myself exclusively to the latter department; Yet I have bestowed great care and attention on the settlement, and done my best to render it as complete as possible, not hurrying over it, but thoroughly testing it as I went along and correcting all the mistakes I could discover, and I feel confident that its general correctness will be demonstrated hereafter by the proof of its working, at the same time I have not neglected my work as District Officer, and feel convinced that during the past year, whether as regards my administration in the Revenue, Civil or Criminal Departments, or in the number of roads and other public works that have been completed, this District will not be behind any other in the Punjab.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
E. L. BRANDRETH,
Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX

EXTRACT FROM SIR H. LAWRENCE'S REPORT ON FEROEZPORE.

1st.—History compiled from the Ayeen Ackberry and a published journal by Lieut. Mackeson also from manuscript documents by Captains Murray and Wade, and Peer Ibrahim Khan, as well as from verbal information from several intelligent natives.

In the Ayeen Ackberry, Ferozepore is noted as one of six separate Pergunnahs; each containing a distinct Mihal belonging to Soubah Moulta; its revenue is registered at 1,14,79,404 dirms, equivalent to 2,86,985 or nearly three lacks of Rupees.

Mahomedote, which must be the present Mundote, is also noted as one of these Pergunnahs and its revenue is estimated at 34,92,454 dirms or 87,311 Rupees.

The other four are Julalabad, Jungel, Alampore, and Lacky-ke-boobh; they are together estimated at Rs. 1,40,223, so that the Revenue of Ferozepore alone, in the reign of Akbar, was three times that of Mundote, and considerably exceeded the total sum drawn from the other five detached Pergunnahs of Soubah Moulta; and as the contingent of Troops of the six Pergunnahs was registered at 1,000 Cavalry, and 12,500 Infantry, the quota of Ferozepore, in proportion to its revenue may be fairly estimated at half that number, or 600 Cavalry and 6,250 Infantry, a number of souls nearly equal to the entire population when it lapsed to the British Government; proving, that its limits were then very much more extensive than at present, and shewing the probability that in ancient days the boundaries (including the four small Pergunnahs above mentioned whose names I cannot trace to any of the present divisions) extended much beyond the limits now recognised, and most likely included what are now the Dhurmkothe and Kote-kapora territories.

The records however, of the early history of Ferozepore, are vague, and unsatisfactory as are all oriental narratives; dwelling only on the rise and progress of Dynasties; the incursions of one ruler or the violent death of another; and being extremely meagre in their account of those circumstances on which the progress of civilization depends.

The Town, and territory of Ferozepore bear every appearance of having not only been long located but of having been at one time rich and populous; the numerous old wells and sites of villages throughout the present waste lands, shew that they once were cultivated and the extensive ruins around the town prove it to have been a large and substantially built City.

The Fort is stated by Lt. Mackeson to have been built in the time of Ferozesah, the 3rd, who reigned from A. D. 1351 to 1387, its existence however is not registered in the Ayeen Ackberry, altho' that of Mundote is, but tho' the old record just mentioned, often notes the existence of stone or brick forts, it can by no means be considered a complete statistical return while the position, extent, and importance of the Pergunnah, as above narrated, give strong grounds for belief, that in such times and commanding as now, one of the chief passages over the Sutlej, and being on the high road between Lahore, and Delhi; there was at least a fortress of some kind and the name and character of Ferozesah afford fair grounds for supposing him to have been the founder, tho' I must confess my ignorance of Lt. Mackeson's authority for declaring him so.

From its position Ferozepore may have been a mart for the produce of the Hills and rich country between them and Umritsur, but being in the track of many of the hordes, that ravaged the North West Provinces, the town and territory seem to have suffered even more than the rest of the country bordering on the Sutlej.

The Fort bears every appearance of having been several times rebuilt, and most probably was more than once destroyed and renovated, then patched up, curtailed or enlarged, as suited the occupiers of the time.

The ruins of Khaee Mulwal, and Wallore bespeak them to have been places of note; the two former being within six miles of Ferozepore, probably (and I believe really) were its dependencies; but the destructions that tore the Delhi Empire from the death

See before Para. 38.

of Arungzebe up to the period of the British rule, have not only swept away almost all the old landmarks, but have scarcely left a record of the ancient state of things.

Descendants of the old Canongoes are still alive, but having been long unemployed, and the proprietary divisions of the land having been so often altered, they have now nothing to relate but what are clearly fabulous legends of the thousands of villages, including Ferozepore that once formed the province of Sirhind, to which in latter days, the Pergunnah seems to have been nominally attached, as at other times, it depended on Soubah Lahore; for Moulta, neither as an independent monarchy nor as a province of Ghuzni, Scinde, or Delhi, seems ever to have been strong enough to retain in obedience so distant and troublesome a dependency as Ferozepore; and being on the border of the three Soubahs it most probably belonged to Lahore, Sirhind or Moulta, according to the circumstances of the times, or the strength and means of the respective Governors.

At the time of the rise of the Seikh Authority on the banks of the Sutlej, the river appears to have flowed considerably nearer to the town of Ferozepore than in its present channel, which at the nearest point is two and a half miles distant. The dry bed of the river called the Sookah nai, immediately to the East of the town, was then full of water and served to fertilize the adjoining lands.

The town however as well as the Fort seems then to have been in ruins, and the only locations to have consisted of Malhuts occupied by Dogurs who were at that time, virtual lords of the country and occupiers of the few villages scattered across the plain.

Dogurs.—The dogurs were and are still, a wild and lawless race, owning no permanent habitations and delighting rather on large herds of cattle, than in the more laborious occupations of the soil; originally they were alternately Graziers, and cattle stealers, but at all times bad cultivators, and holding but loosely the bonds of allegiance. They paid tribute to the rulers set over them, according to the means brought to enforce the claim, and when hard pressed they had little to lose by deserting their dwellings; on such occasions the Dogurs would place their few chattels, their women and children, on Buffaloes; and flying into the Tamarask forests of what is now the Bha-wulpore territory, or into the almost equally inaccessible desert of Abhor, there defy their pursuers, or take their time for coming to terms.

These people who are Mahomedans and call themselves converted descendants of the Chowhans of Delhi; emigrated some years ago to the neighbourhood of Pak Patan; and from thence two centuries ago, spread for a hundred miles along both banks of the river Sutlej; from a few miles above Ferozepore to the borders of Bahawalpore.

At one time they were undoubted masters of Mundote, and Kaye, as well as of Ferozepore; their seats were principally in the Khadar of the Sutlej; and their occupations, pastoral and predatory; but a Colony of several thousands settled many years ago in the large inland town of Sonam; and both about Lahore, and Dera Ismael Khan, they are to be found.

The Dogur clan is subdivided into many branches but almost all the Ferozepore Dogurs trace their origin to Bhulole, a Mahomedan Dogur, who must have lived two hundred years ago and whose genealogical tree forms No. 1 of the appendix.

It was gradually that the Dogurs moved from about the neighbourhood of Pak Putan; and not until about A. D. 1740 that they reached Ferozepore, which appears at that time to have formed part of a district called Lukha jungle, and to have been administered by a Fouzdar enjoying Civil and Military authority residing at Kusoor, and acting under the Governor of Lahore.

A few villages occupied by Bluttees were at this time scattered over the Ferozepore plain, but on the coming of the Dogurs, the former moved Southward, and the Dogurs soon established themselves in their room; the right of occupancy of the new possessors was allowed by the Lahore ruler, who, however on their failing to give security for the payment of Government dues, took their children as hostages; their rebellious spirit soon broke out and they slew the Fouzdar Ahmud Khan Lulloq; but in

the weak state of the viceregal Government, they enjoyed punishment, and for a time remained independent of all authority.

Sukha Mulloo the head of a tribe as wild as that of the Dogurs, and himself a cattle stealer by profession, was then appointed Fozdar; and such was the terror of his name, that many of the Dogurs absconded; but he enticed them back, and for six years managed the country; after which time, the Dogurs assembled in rebellion near the Tukces of Peer Baluwal; and the Fozdar incautiously going among them unarmed and unattended, was speared by one Peema, who had long vowed his death. The followers of Lukka who were at hand hearing of the fate of their leader fled, and were followed by the Dogurs who plundered the Fozdar's dwelling and murdered his son Kootub.

Jule Khan was now appointed Fozdar. Being pressed by the Lahore Government for arrears of revenue, he took refuge among the Dogurs, and was protected by them; but altho' the Fozdar thus formed an intimacy with this troublesome portion of his dependants, he had no sooner arranged his affairs with his superior at Lahore, and returned to Kusoor, than the Dogurs commenced the same systematic opposition to his rule that they had carried on against the administration of his predecessor.

Shaikh Shumeer of Oolukee, then called Chunhee (the grandfather of Golam Hoosein and his brother now alive) was a violent man, and stirred up his brethren the Dogurs, against Jule Khan; who, after some opposition seized twenty-two of their leaders; but in a short time after levying a heavy fine on them, he released all except three Muma, Mahomed and Akbar.

Peer Khan, the head of the village of Doolchee, where the Fozdar had been received during his temporary disgrace, went several times to Jule Khan, and begged that he would release the prisoners; on his refusal to do so, Peer Khan, concerted Shaik Shumeer to seize or slay the Fozdar.

Peer Khan then again went to Kusoor; and enticed their victim to an interview with the rebels, on the banks of the Sutlej; promising to use his influence to effect improved arrangements, and to bring to submission the contumacious Dogurs.

In the midst of the interview, Shaik Shumar slew the Fozdar, and in the scuffle that ensued, was himself killed by a chance blow from his own brother Misree.

Yoosef Khan, the Naib of Jule Khan to avenge the murder of his master: put the hostages to death, by sawing their bodies across, and hacking them to pieces.

My manuscripts do not shew who succeeded Jule Khan as Fozdar; and considering the then disturbed state of the empire, it is probable the Dogurs were left for a time to themselves; for they seem, on failure of a common enemy, to have turned their arms against each other. One party calling in a band of Patans, the other of Moguls, to aid them, these auxiliaries formed posts in different villages, received a share of the Hackim's dues, and were neglected or respected according to their strength and character; one of the allies so called was Mahmood Khan, son of the late Fozdar Jule Khan.

A. D. 1763-64 Hurree Singh chief of the Bhungee missul seized and plundered Kusoor, and its neighbourhood; among the Sirdars in his train was Goorjah Singh (whose son Sahib Singh, afterwards married the sister of Maha Singh the father of Runjeet Singh,) who taking his brother Noobaha Singh, and his two nephews, Goorbuksh Singh, and Mustan Singh, crossed the Sutlej opposite Kusoor, and took possession of Ferozepore; the Fort of which was in ruins, while Jye Singh Ghurea, with another band from the same quarter seized Khaye, Wan and Bajeedpoor in the neighbourhood of Ferozepore, and made them over to their subordinates, as Goorjah Singh did Ferozepore to his nephew Goorbuksh Singh son of Noobaha Singh.

The Ferozepore territory then contained thirty seven villages, the proceeds of which Sirdar Goorbuksh Singh, enjoyed in concert with Boorhan Dogur, and Mahomed Khan son of Jule Khan, but the two latter soon leagued and expelled Goorbuksh Singh's garrison from the newly repaired Fort of Ferozepore, the latter then established himself in Sootan Khan Wala, where was a mud fort, and from thence still managed to get the

third portion of the Government share of the Ferozepore villages. Boorhan Dogur and Sootan Dogur dividing between them a third and Mahomed Khan receiving the remainder. In the year 1771 Mahomed Khan started for Umritsur with some horses for sale; on his first encamping ground Goorbuksh Singh attacked and took him prisoner, and then recovered the fort of Ferozepore.

Between the years 1763 and 1771, Goorbuksh Singh acquired the territories of Singpoora, Sahjua, Muheevdeen, Suttaragurh and Bhedeean, all on the right bank of the Sutlej; but in 1771 the same year that he recovered Ferozepore, a change in the course of the Sutlej, left the Sookhur nai dry and carried away or rendered waste all the Ferozepore villages but seven, namely, Hustakee, Doolchee, Barakee, Tullee, Attarge, Habeekee, and Mustakee.

On regaining Ferozepore, Goorbuksh Singh rebuilt the fort; and leaving his uncle Rajah Singh as Governor recrossed the Sutlej; and employed himself in increasing and securing his possessions in the Punjab, and in co-operating with his kinsman and patron Goorjah Singh; in a dispute with whom however, for a partition of their acquisitions, Mustan Singh the brother of Goorbuksh Singh, was soon after killed.

Goorbuksh Singh who was a native of Asil near Khemkurn, where his father was originally a Zameendar, had four sons and three daughters, the sons soon became troublesome to their father; Jye Singh the youngest even commenced operations on his own account, and when forbidden to do so arrayed himself against his father; most probably induced by such conduct, Goorbuksh Singh, resolved to divide his estates during his life time; my authorities differ as to dates, but it was about A. D. 1792 that the old Sirdar divided his possessions among his sons, reserving Singapoora for himself. To his eldest son Dhunna Singh, he gave Suttaragurh, and Bhedeean, and Moolahim, North of the Sutlej; to the second Dhunna Singh, the fort and Territory of Ferozepore; to the third Soormookh Singh, Subjura North of the Sutlej; and to Jye Singh, he allotted Nuggar; Sirdar Dhunna Singh resided in the fort of Ferozepore, and Goorbuksh Singh, and his other sons on their respective allotments beyond the Sutlej, but all seem to have kept up friendly communication with each other, and Dhunna Singh, especially appears to have been much at Ferozepore, and as well as his father, to have afterwards found a refuge there when dispossessed of their respective territories by Nehal Singh Uttaree Wala.

Sirdar Dhunna Singh appears to have been unable to match his grasping neighbours or to restrain his unruly subjects the Dogurs, who almost immediately on his accession invited the inroads of Nizamooddeen Khan the Patan Chief of Kusoor, who accordingly sent troops to Doolchee; Dhunna Singh being unable to resist them entered into a compromise, and yielded to the Patan a half share of the Dogur villages that had been spared by the last eruption of the Sutlej.

This arrangement by no means pleased the Dogurs, who immediately called in the Rae of Kote Jugraon, the descendants of a family that had long been local paramounts under the Sirhind Viceroys of the greater portion of Country between Sirhind and Munda. The Jugraon forer lay for some weeks, if not months, under the walls of the fort and in 1839 I picked out one iron six pound shot, with a view of effecting a breach; appear to have been driven into the Southern wall with a view of effecting a breach; but for those days the fort was strong, and was relieved in time by Sirdar Rai Singh of Boorah the father in law of Sirdar Dhunna Singh. He also expelled the Kusoor Patans from their portion of the seven villages; but on Rai Singh's retirement Nizamooddeen returned and regained his footing. In A. D. 1807 Maharajah Runjeet Singh, having acquired Kusoor; made it over in Jaghaat to his favorite and coadjutor, Sirdar Nehal Singh Uttareewala, who soon dispossessed Goorbuksh Singh and his three sons of their trans-Sutlej possessions in the neighbourhood of Kusoor.

The Dogurs who were looking for a change invited Nehal Singh's approach to Ferozepore; he gladly acquiesced, and crossing the river, dislodged Dhunna Singh's garrison from the village and Kote of Doolchee.

About the same time another branch of the Dogur clan settled at Barakee, applied for aid against their Chief to Muz, a celebrated courtisan at the Court of Lahore; who

asked the Maharajah for a grant of Ferozepore, and without a shadow of right in the matter, he granted her request; backed by the power of Runjeet Singh, Mota sent troops to enforce her claim and seized the village of Barakee; Dhuuna Singh being thus pressed was offered assistance by his enemy Nehal Singh, and in his extremity accepted it; quitting their troops, they expelled Mota's garrison from Barakee, and had no sooner done so than Nehal Singh made an attempt on the Fort of Ferozepore; which however resisted him.

A. D. 1808 Sirdar Nehal Singh again crossed the Sutlej in the train of Runjeet Singh; and by stratagem effected the lodgement of a Garrison in the Fort of Khye, a strong-hold for the times, six miles S. W. of Ferozepore, and then belonging to Nizamooddeen Khan, occupying this, Doolchee on the North, Barakee on the West, and Khye on the South West, he hemmed in the Ferozeporeans and shared the produce of their lands, equally with Sirdar Dhuuna Singh, who from the weakness of his character, was quite unable to cope with such a stirring leader. Dhuuna Singh was therefore delighted to hear, that at this time the British Government had taken on itself the protection of all the Country South of the Sutlej on which point he was no sooner informed, than he addressed Sir D. Ochterlony, the Agent for Sikh affairs, and, in a letter dated 28th March 1809, begged to be admitted under the Company's protection, in the same manner as was his relative Bhugwan Singh of Boorea, and Jughadree.

A favorable answer was returned and by order of Government a Copy of the Proclamation of seven articles was sent to him, shewing that the British Government guaranteed the status of 1808 as obtained previous to Maharajah Runjeet Singh's irruption, when he broke up from the conference at Kussoor with Mr. Metcalf, in the month of October of the year.

In the year 1811 the Lahore Government deputed an agent to wait on Sir D. Ochterlony; one of the objects of the mission being to obtain sanction for seizing Dhuuna Singh's lands south of the Sutlej; Sir D. Ochterlony however disclaimed the right; stating that Ferozepore had neither been originally given by Runjeet Singh, nor had been conquered by him; and that whatever portion of his Territory, Dhuuna Singh still retained on the adoption of Mr. Metcalf's treaty; to that he was fully entitled by the British guarantee, Government coincided with Sir D. Ochterlony and from that time until the late Sirdar's death, no claim on the Territory was made by the Lahore ruler.

In A. D. 1818-19 died Sirdar Dhuuna Singh, leaving his widow Lutchmun Koonwur the Daughter of Rai Singh, of Boorea and Jughadree, heiress of his possessions. The Sirdanee having placed her father-in-law, the old Sirdar Goorbuksh Singh, in charge of the Territory, proceeded on a pilgrimage to the shrines of Hurdwar, Gya, and Juggernaut, but during her absence, her husband's Nephew, Bhugel Singh, the son of Dhuuna Singh, gained admittance to the Fort, under pretence of visiting his grandfather Goorbuksh Singh, and being supported in his usurpation by Sirdar Nehal Singh, they two administered and shared the profits of the territory in concert.

In 1823, Sirdanee Lutchmun Koonwur returned from her pilgrimage; and appealed to the British authorities against the usurpation of Bhugel Singh; Captain Ross, the Deputy Superintendent of Sikh affairs, represented her case to the Lahore Agent, and the Maharaja immediately recalled his vassal Bhugel Singh, and allowed that Ferozepore belonged rightfully to the Sirdanee, as the separated share of her husband given him during the life of Goorbuksh Singh.

The old Sirdar died at a very advanced age in Ferozepore in the year 1823. Bhugel Singh died in the Punjab in 1826, and Sirdanee Lutchman Koonwur died in December 1835, and leaving no children the heritage of her Territory fell to the British Government.

The importance of the position of Ferozepore had been pointed out to Government by Captains Ross, and Murray; and during the Sirdanee's life, her often expressed wish to exchange her turbulent Territory, for a more peaceful one in the neighbourhood of her Kinsman of Boorea had been explained to the British authorities as offering a good opportunity for taking up a commanding position opposite to and within 40 miles of

Lahore, but an aversion to enlarge our boundary, or to alarm the Durbar, deterred the Government from accepting the Sirdanee's offer; tho' it was at the same time notified to the local officers that on no pretext whatever was Runjeet Singh to be permitted to obtain possession of Ferozepore.

Early in 1836 Lieut. Mackeson, was deputed by Captain Wade to Ferozepore, and Lahore, to ascertain the limits of the late Sirdanee's Territory and to adjust our new relations with the Maharajah, Lieut. Mackeson soon ascertained that the only undisputed portion of the property was the City and its suburbs with the Townlands, stretching scarcely a mile in any direction, the cultivators of which lived under the walls of the Fort, and did not even enjoy their scanty lands, without the cover of mud or brick Towers one or more of which protected every wall, serving as watch towers against invaders, and as places of refuge against small predatory bands. The remains of many of these buildings still do the territory and bear good evidence to the former state of the country.

Giving up the right of copartnership in the remote villages and retaining entire possession of those within a well defined limit, Lieut. Mackeson in communication with the Lahore authorities, settled the boundary of the territory, leaving to it an undisputed area of 86 Square miles divided among 40 villages; so admirably was this delicate mark executed, that I have never heard a complaint against that officer or any of his measures. The local duties were then placed under a confidential agent of Captain Wade's, named Sheer Ally Khan, who endeavoured to reclaim the people from their lawless habits and made two or three new locations. Sheer Ally Khan died in 1837, and was succeeded by Peer Ibrahim Khan, a man of good family and of considerable reputation in the country, as having been long the prime Minister of the Khan of Mundote under Peer Ibrahim, some few other locations were made and old wells repaired; a commencement was made of clearing away the ruins of the ancient Town, and laying out new and broader streets.

Peer Ibrahim Khan was relieved by Mr. W. M. Edgeworth, in December 1838, who owing to the increased importance of the place, it was resolved to make Ferozepore, the station of an Assistant Political Agent; Mr. Edgeworth's whole time was occupied by the many duties entailed on him by the presence of the Army of the Indus, until in January 1839 he was relieved by the writer of this report.

COPY.

No. 303.

G. C. BARNES, Esq.,

Commissioner and Superintendent,

Cis-Sutlej States.

D. F. McLEOD, Esq.,

Financial Commissioner, for the Punjab.

Dated, Kussowlee, October, 1855.

Sir,

1.—I have the honor to submit a report with the Ordinary General Statements on the settlement of the District of Ferozepore, conducted by Mr. E. L. Brandreth, Deputy Commissioner of the District.

2.—Ferozepore has enjoyed throughout, the advantages of unity of supervision. One Officer has commenced, and brought to a close, all the varied details of the survey, assessment, the record and registration, of each plot of land within an area as large as an English County, technically known as a "settlement". In consequence the operations are clear, and connected. The rates of assessment in different parts of the district harmonize together, and one set of principles pervades all the proceedings. The benefits of such a system can only be appreciated by observing the contrast in other districts, where the edifice has been reared under various architects. The want of correspondence in the parts disfigures the whole structure and provokes invidious comparison. Landholders in one corner, fairly assessed in themselves, are discontented because a lighter rate prevails in their immediate vicinity, and rights are recognized by one Officer, which his successor sees fit to ignore. Moreover, expenses always increase according to the number of Officers who have at different times presided over the task, and a settlement conducted under the guidance of a single hand will work with facility while the incongruous parts contributed by various Officers create friction, and render the future administration of the district onerous, and perplexing.

3.—Twenty years ago, not an acre of the area comprized in the present district of Ferozepore belonged to the British Government. Its limits now include 2690 square miles. In 1835, the Sikh estate of Ferozepore proper containing about 96 square miles escheated to the Government by the death of the widow incumbent Mace Luchmun Kour. For ten years this petty fief was all that we held, though the position of Ferozepore was soon selected for the cantonment of a British Brigade. During this period it remained almost an isolated spot, in the midst of the possessions held by the Lahore Government in the Cis-Sutlej Province. In 1845 the memorable invasion of the Sikh troops occurred and the safety of our cantonment was seriously threatened. Then followed in quick succession the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, the sites of inconsiderable villages about Ferozepore, but now imperishable names in the annals of Indian History. After this campaign, the Cis-Sutlej possessions of the Lahore Government were declared confiscated, and the greater portion was at once added to the district of Ferozepore, since that date by territorial changes and escheats, it has grown to its present dimensions and forms one of the largest districts under the Punjab Government.

Preface.

General Description.

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4.—The station and Country of Ferozepore are associated in the minds of most of us with barren plains and continual dust storms. It is supposed by many to be on the verge of the desert, and doubtless to the eyes of those who have recently been transported from the upper districts of the Ganges Doab, the appearance of the landscape will be dreary and uninviting, still great changes are in progress, and the aspect and even the climate of the District have wonderfully improved. Cultivation has increased 70 per cent. about Ferozepore, and Mr. Brandreth, believes, although the means of comparison are wanting, that the same rates of progress has resulted elsewhere. Trees have been planted, and especially about the cantonments have altered completely the features of the country. The town of Ferozepore in 1840, scarcely contained 1,500 inhabitants, and now the number already exceeds 12,000, and is rapidly increasing. Wells and agricultural stock have also been multiplied in the same proportion, and the climate which was described by Sir H. Lawrence in 1841, as almost entirely rainless is now visited and tempered by periodical rains, which by the gauge register shews an average fall of 25 inches a year.

5.—This District contains some of the finest and some of the worst land in the Province; unlike Umballa, where a general fertility prevails, Ferozepore comprizes the most opposite extremes, along the river Sutlej, the lands indeed have been recently reclaimed, and the population is still scanty and indolently disposed. But for luxuriance and natural advantages this narrow tract cannot be surpassed. Water lies at a distance of only five feet from the surface, and the soil is capable of producing the best staples of India, again in the Pergunnah of Mookutsur, the soil though inherently good is seldom gladdened by rain. The area is thinly dotted with villages, and a small margin of cultivation stands in the midst of almost illimitable waste. Water lies at the depth of 180 feet from the surface and can be drunk with impunity only by the residents of those desolate wilds. Along the river a message can be transmitted from village to village by the human voice, but in Mookutsur, a horseman at full speed would not reach the next inhabited spot within the hour.

Population.

6.—The population along the river banks are almost all Mahomedans of the Castes of Dogurs, Nypals, and Goojurs. These races are thrown in favored localities, and the soil yields returns even to their indolent husbandry and unthrifty habits. In the interior of the District the population are mainly Jats, of various tribes, of whom Mr. Brandreth has given an interesting account. About Wudnee, and Moga on the Grand Trunk Road these Jat Villages are large and populous. The interior presents the most animated appearance and the aspect of the houses and the quantity of agricultural work prove that these villages are thriving. In the low-lands nothing can be more squalid and uncomfortable than the wretched huts of the Mahomedan Peasantry. The houses of the Jats are substantial, and well built. The outside is neatly plastered. The roof is covered with sheaves of corn, and the enclosure round the domicile is filled with tethered buffaloes and their calves.

Geographical Details.

7.—The district of Ferozepore consists of one main portion and three outlying talouquas. The principal tract is divided into the three Pergunnahs of Moga, Zeera, and Ferozepore. The detached portions are the Pergunnah of Mookutsur lately recovered from the Rajah of Furreedkot. The Talooqua of Mehraj which is held in Jagheer by a large fraternity of sikh Jats descended from the same race as the Royal Houses of Puttealah, Nabha and Jheend, and lastly the recently annexed Talooqua of Bhuddour, also an appanage held by one of the branches of the same. I propose to give a brief summary of the settlement of each of these portions.

Main Portion.

8.—The Mass of the District as comprized in the main portion contains the three Pergunnahs of Zeera, Moga and Ferozepore. This tract includes the river bank from the borders of the Ludianah District to the limits of the Mundote territory a few miles below the town of Ferozepore. It also contains the upland Districts about Wudnee, and Mace distant about 30 Miles from the river. During the period of the summary settlement, cultivation had rapidly increased throughout these confines. The assessment was known to be moderate, and the people had applied themselves with earnestness to improve their resources, there was abundance of waste, especially near the river, which during the

brief term of the summary settlement, had been partially reclaimed, wells had been sunk, and the aspect of the country devoted great agricultural prosperity.

9.—The revenue on this tract before the introduction of the general settlement was fixed at Rs. 4,15,789-13-6. The total area amounted to Rs. 952,073. The total Area, of which 574,699 were cultivated, and a proportion of 10-21 per cent, or 69,091 acres were under irrigation. The number of villages was 813.

Revenue thereof.

10.—There was still a large proportion of waste for extending cultivation during future years, and along the river especially there were great facilities for improving the means of irrigation.

11.—Mr. Brandreth has assessed this tract at Rs. 456,386 which involves an increase of Rs. 40,596-2-6, being in the ratio of about eight per cent. generally the results of settlement are to reduce previous estimates. In other Districts, the resources of the country have been almost fully developed, and the summary settlement has generally overstepped the limits of fair taxation. But Ferozepore was comparatively a new soil, and fortunately the summary settlement was fixed with great judgment, and moderation. In consequence the industry of the people was aroused; and Mr. Brandreth found the District after an interval of only six years capable of bearing with ease an increase of eight per cent.

Proposed Jumma.

12.—This assessment is still very moderate and affords ample stimulus for increased exertions and outlay on the part of the village proprietors. Indeed during the actual progress of the settlement, ploughs were at work reclaiming the waste, and the people were busy in sinking new wells, since the completion of the proceedings numerous applications have been preferred from the low lands near the river for money advances to construct new wells, and many proprietors have undertaken to improve their lands from their own resources. During the last two years no balances have accrued, although the year 1853-54 was by no means favorable, and I can testify from personal knowledge to the signs of contentment and prosperity which pervades the whole tract.

Remarks.

13.—These are sufficient indications of the lightness of the demand. But the rates of the new settlement will afford conclusive proof on this point. Notwithstanding the percentage of irrigation and the large proportion of river land, the tax on cultivation is less than a rupee on the Acre.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On Total Area,.....	7	7	
On Culturable,.....	11	7	
On Cultivation,.....	14	9	

14.—The tenures of the upland villages are almost entirely Bhyachara. Here are found the Jat fraternities springing from a common origin, and dividing the lands according to ancestral shares. Out of a total of 813 villages no less than 466 are of this class along the river, among the Dogurs, and Nypals the Zemeendaree tenure prevails. The proprietary right is vested in one family who collect their rents from a subordinate tenantry, consisting of various castes in kind. There are 188 villages of this class, lastly there are 79 villages of pure Putteedaree, in which the lands of a village are formally divided into two or more subdivisions, and none of the land is held in common by the brotherhood. These details together with 80 villages bordering on the river whose lands are liable to annual inundation, make up the total of 813 villages.

Tenures.

15.—The Jumma is fixed for 30 years and is slightly progressive. The lowest demand is Rs. 435,929, and the highest reached in 1874-75 is Rs. 456,386 of this standard amount Rs. 408,631 is Revenue assessed on Government villages, and Rs. 47,755 is Jagheer.

Term of Settlement.

16.—Mr. Brandreth, has had unusual opportunities of getting acquainted with his District. He has been nearly 5 years in charge. He had the best materials for making a good settlement and he has also enjoyed the great advantage of watching the practical success of his operations. He has been present to detect the weaknesses and to apply the corrections in his own handiwork. A settlement so finished and elaborated is sure to prosper, and I have the fullest confidence in all his operations not only do I know the

Confidence in Settlement.

assessment to be moderate and elastic but I believe the papers of record and registration to be extremely accurate. Mr. Brandreth has superintended the details with the greatest jealousy. Agents under him have been chiefly those Tehseldars who were destined hereafter to work the scheme. They brought intimate local knowledge in the first place to the task and secondly they had a personal interest in securing accuracy, since the more faithful the returns, the simpler and easier would be their future labors.

Purgunneh Mokutsur.

17.—The next portion is Purgunneh Mokutsur. This large tract borders on the desert, water is salt, and the population notwithstanding the emigration which set towards Mokutsur on its becoming subject to our rule is only 66 persons to the square mile, originally this Purgunneh belonged to Lahore. After the campaigns we farmed the whole contract including Purgunneh Kotekapoor, and Mokutsur to the Rajah of Furreedkote, on account of his services during the war, taking from him the excess revenue over Rs. 35,000 which was confirmed on him in Jagheer. This arrangement was subsequently cancelled and the lands constituting his proper Jagheer of Rs. 35,000 were separately marked off, and delivered over to the Rajah, and the surplus lands were taken under our own care. Mokutsur proper thus came under our rule in 1833. But the Purgunneh contains many other Talooquas situated within that neighbourhood which are mostly held in Jagheer.

Revenue and Area.

18.—The revenue of this tract was nominal. It had never been accurately ascertained. But it was supposed to yield about Rs. 17,396. The total Area was 442,286 Acres, distributed among 167 villages, of this amount 142,385 Acres, were under cultivation at the time of the settlement and only 500 Acres were irrigated.

Present Jumma.

19.—The Jumma of the Regular Settlement is progressive chiefly on account of the numerous blocks or "Chuks" which Mr. Brandreth has cut out of the waste and formed into new Mehals. The demand for the first year is Rs. 47,494 attaining to a standard of Rs. 62,640 being an increase on the former (nominal) demand of 70 per cent.

Rates thereof.

20.—The rates are remarkably low, but the soil and climate are almost beyond improvement, nothing but a Cis-Sutlej canal, which appears almost chimerical could soften the dreariness of these arid plains. The soil is naturally good but the scarcity of rain neutralizes its inherent fertility; without water any soil is unproductive and in these wilds water is found only at a depth of 180 feet from the surface and then only a thick and unpalatable fluid which necessity alone would use.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The rates on total area,.....	2	3	
On Malgozaree,.....	2	5	
On Cultivation,.....	7	0	

and the settlement on account of the vast extent of waste is only fixed for ten years. I have no objection to find with the old established villages, and the assessment proposed for them. I believe they will flourish on this settlement, and the only suggestion I venture to make is that the settlement be fixed, for at least twenty years. Ten years is too short a time to encourage industry, and to develop improvements. The effects of one bad year are not recovered for three years subsequently, and in such a locality droughts frequently occur, prosperity is impeded and before the resources of the village are accumulated the term of settlement has expired. I would therefore announce to the Zemeendars of the villages that the settlement is for twenty years.

New Mehals and Remarks thereon.

21.—But Mr. Brandreth, has made no less than thirty-three new Mehals, under no particular names but by a consecutive series of numbers as Chuks. These are mere blocks taken out of the vast uncultivated plain and constituted into separate estates. He has assessed all these at progressive rates which will bring the demand on each, within the term of ten years, to the average rate of the Purgunneh. Now it is with some hesitation that I venture to doubt the success of this scheme, we all know how delusive these anticipatory plans are. How many causes unforeseen by the settlement Officer arise and impede the progress of improvement on which he had so plausibly relied. In these wilds the ratio of population is only 66 souls to the square mile, and within a cycle of ten years, what visible improvement can take place? One bad year will derange the whole scheme, one wide spread famine would depopulate the whole Purgunneh, and lead to the abandonment of the oldest villages. In such a calamity these Mushroom estates

would be the first to succumb and the slightest breath of evil will inevitably retard their progress. I have written to Mr. Brandreth in much the same strain and I think in this particular his calculations are liable to disappointment. Through a long settlement career, there is no fact of experience more deeply impressed upon me than the fallacy of speculating upon regular and progressive improvements. Agriculture is so precarious and liable to so many drawbacks, especially in a primitive country like Mokutsur, that dependence on the future to be realized must be most moderate and forbearing.

22.—I would therefore propose the following alterations in Mokutsur. I would retain Mr. Brandreth's present progressive Jumma in the old established villages, (for even in their case he has enhanced his demand in expectation of future improvement) but I would distribute the increase over twenty years instead of ten, and secondly in the Chuks I would adopt the same principle. I would maintain Mr. Brandreth's Jummas beginning at the same sum, and arriving gradually at the same standard; only I would give the extended period of twenty years before the maximum demand is attained. I feel convinced this alteration is absolutely necessary, and as it is advisable to make the changes in the figures while Mr. Brandreth is here I shall send him an extract from this report to be acted on in anticipation of the sanction of higher authority.

23.—I should mention that of the standard Jumma of Purgunneh Mokutsur (Rs. 62640) Rs. 37,255 is Government revenue, and Rs. 26,385 is Jagheer. Of the 167 villages contained therein, 76 are Bhyachara estates, 46 are Putteedars, and 45 are held in single proprietorship or Zameendares.

24.—The Talooqua of Mehraj constitutes another of the outlying portions of the District as I have said before it is held in perpetual Jagheer by a race of Berar Jats, who belong to the same family as the Rajahs of Putteeda, &c. These Jagheerdars form the greater part of the population, and cultivate for the most part the lands which they hold in Jagheer. This is a most singular fraternity. They are indeed a race of peasant nobles, each man drives the plough, and is still lord of the revenue derived from his Acres. He pays nothing to Government except the commutation tax in lieu of service which he with other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs is bound to render. The population is dense for the region. The land is well tilled. There is no irrigation and the proprietors are a fine and stalwart race, living in comfort and prosperity on account of their exemption from paying revenue.

25.—Mehraj contains twenty-one villages with an Area of 116,343 acres, of which 93,560 Acres are under cultivation. The Jumma was formerly fixed at a nominal rate of 68,375 Rs. But as no revenue was paid to Government, this assessment was computed summarily for the purpose of obtaining a guide to the amount of commutation tax which is levied at the rate of two annas in the rupee. The present settlement which has been made on a careful measurement and calculation of assets is fixed at 40,515 Rs. which involves a nominal reduction of 27,860 Rs. or 40 per cent.

26.—This Settlement will run till 1882-83 and the rates are,—

	Rs.	As.	P.
On Total area, ...	5	7	
On Malgozaree, ...	5	11	
On Cultivation, ...	6	11	

27.—The whole of this Ilauqa, except a few acres is held in Jagheer. The Khalsa revenue is only 495-12-0 and the Jagheer amounts to 40,016-4-0 all the villages except one belong to the Bhyachara tenure as might have been expected.

28.—The last outlying portion of Ferozepore is the Talooqua of Bhuddour which consists of 52 scattered villages, the most of whom since settlement have been transferred to Ludianah.

29.—These 52 villages comprise a total area of 143,713 acres of which again 104,552 acres are cultivated and only 546 acres are under irrigation. The entire tract belongs in Jagheer to the Bhuddour Sirdars it was formerly attached to the jurisdiction of the Maharajah of Putteeda and has only this year been annexed to British Territory.

Proposed alterations.

Detail of Jumma.

Talooqua Mehraj.

Details of Area.

Proposed Jumma.

Rates.

Area &c.

Proposed Jumma.

The Jumma has been fixed at 62,435 Rupees and the rates are as follows.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On Total area, ...	5	11	
On Malgozaree, ...	5	11	
On Cultivation, ...	6	11	

Rates.

Remarks.

General Summary.

Financial Abstract.

Comparison of Past and Present Demand.

30.—These rates appear moderate and are in unison with the scale prevailing in surrounding villages. The people however have always been accustomed to payments in kind and they have appealed to me against the assessment. It is not likely I shall make any alteration at all events there is no reason why I should delay this Report.

31.—Bhuddour is a sandy and arid tract by description. Water is distant from the surface. The people are mainly Jats, and rather impoverished by previous exactions. I have no doubt when they compare the rates with adjoining villages thriving on the money assessment, they will become content with the similar terms offered by Mr. Brandreth.

32.—The general results may be summed up as follows. Mr. Brandreth has settled an area of 2,690 square Miles divided over six purgunnahs and containing 1,033 villages. The aggregate area (exclusive of certain villages in Ferozepore which have been assessed in anticipation of eventually collecting to us) amounts to 1,654,415 acres of which 915,196 acres were actually under cultivation at the time of settlement. The want of irrigation will be evident from the fact that only 70,137 acres were artificially watered, being a proportion of only 7.66 per cent.

33.—The abstract of the assessment of the whole district is as follows,—

	Lowest Jumma.	Highest Jumma.
813 Villages of Purgunnah Zeera Moga and Ferozepore, ...	435,929 8 0	456,386
167 Villages of Purgunnah Mookutsur, ...	47,494 0 0	62,640
21 Ditto ditto Mehraj, ...	40,515 0 0	40,515
52 Ditto ditto Bhuddour, ...	62,435 0 0	62,435
	586,373 8 0	621,976

34.—It is not easy to compare the results of the summary settlement with the aggregate revenue under Mr. Brandreth's operation, because there are numerous Estates never before settled, which are now included in Mr. Brandreth's totals, and the assessment in Jagheer villages formerly made on conjecture only, has now been carefully calculated in Estates belonging to Government. But taking the khalsa portion of the district only, for comparison, and leaving out the Jagheer villages, there is a direct increase of 32,989 Rupees or about 8.70 per cent. The Jumma of the strictly Government portion under the summary settlement was Rupees 377,409 and the revised Jumma on the same tract, exclusive of Jagheer villages or recent acquisitions is 410,369 Rupees.

35.—This is the only portion in which any comparison of the former and the present settlement can be made. But in order to give the entire financial results of the settlement, including all descriptions of villages, I beg to annex the following statement,—

	Total Jumma.	Deduct Jumma of Estates not before settled.	Revised Jumma on old Estates.
Khalsa Jumma including portion of shared Estates, ...	446,385	36,016	410,369
Jagheer and Maafce including shared Estates, ...	173,291	80,222	93,069
	619,676	116,238	503,438

Amount of summary Settlement.

Jumma, ...	377,409
Khalsa, ...	121,251—498,660
Jagheer and Maafce, ...	
Aggregate increase by	—4,778
Regular settlement or 15-14 per cent. ...	

36.—The general rates of the Settlement over the area of the whole district are as follows.

	Rs.	A.	P.
On Total area, ...	5	4	
On Malgozaree, ...	6	10	
On Cultivation, ...	9	7	

37.—The entire expenses of the settlement amount to 70,193 Rupees which is in the proportion of about 11 per cent. to the revenue assessed. These rates are exceedingly moderate and Mr. Brandreth deserves credit not only for the excellence of his work, but also for the economy with which it was conducted. In Umballa the settlement expenses under Mr. Wynyard were 39 per cent. and under Mr. Melville the outlay amounted to no less than 48 per cent.

38.—Mr. Brandreth is entitled to the cordial thanks of Government for the settlement he has made, in addition to his ordinary duties as District Officer. I consider Ferozepore to be the best settled district in the plains of the Punjab and Cis-Sutlej Territory. There has been less error and more care and experience have been bestowed upon its details, than in any other district. The assessment is moderate notwithstanding the increase, and will be easily realised. The papers are extremely accurate, and the expenses have been very light. For all these results the praise is due to Mr. Brandreth alone. He has received little or no assistance except from Mahomud Sooltan an efficient Extra Assistant whose services I desire to acknowledge and from Gunga Pershaud now Tehsildar of Moga whose exertions are also deserving of notice.

39.—In conclusion I have only to state that I have carefully watched and superintended this work. To the best of my ability, I have supported Mr. Brandreth and given him the benefit of my experience and advice. I have travelled over almost every portion of the District, and satisfied myself of the accuracy and completeness of the present settlement. I am confident that with an extended term of lease for Purgunnah Mookutsur, the settlement throughout this District will be entirely successful.

40.—There are one or two points which I cannot omit from notice, although the most prominent, the urgent want of a canal for the Cis-Sutlej Province, has been advocated by me in a separate letter addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner (No. 305 dated 27th December 1854). The Sutlej contains more water than most of the Punjab streams, and there is no region in India more necessitous of irrigation than the western plains of the Cis-Sutlej Territory including the Bhutteanah District to the south. The soil is acknowledged to be fertile, but the fatal want of water presents an almost insuperable bar against improvement. There would not be wanting the population to settle if only the region were rendered habitable. There are surplus thousands in Loddeeanah and Putteallah who would gladly emigrate to these thirsty plains if only the vital element of water were to be procured. I have not time to repeat all the arguments in favor of this important work. But if the finances are sufficiently elastic, and Superintendence can be obtained, I trust that this urgent need of a Cis-Sutlej canal will not be overlooked.

41.—These remarks apply of course to a permanent canal for the Cis-Sutlej, containing a permanent supply of water. But it is possible to introduce a secondary measure by forming an inundation canal which will still supply these arid plains with abundance of water during four months of the year. Both of these plans I have already set before Government in a separate despatch and there is nothing required further than to recall attention to this most important subject.

42.—As a minor matter for notice I would beg to call the attention of the Chief Commissioner to para. 185 of Mr. Brandreth's report. The villages of Ferozepore are full of an active and resolute peasantry, eager to take service in the Army and Mr. Brandreth anxious that recruiting parties should be sent into British villages, instead of into Foreign Territory.

I have &c.

G. C. BARNES,

Commissioner and Superintendent.

Expenses.

Remarks.

Conclusion.

Cis-Sutlej Canal.

No. 3760.

No. 355.

FROM

G. C. BARNES, Esq.,

Commissioner and Superintendent,
Cis-Sutlej States.

TO

D. F. McLEOD, Esq.,

Financial Commissioner,
for the Punjab.

Dated Camp Ghull, 20th November, 1855.

SIR,

* No. 316 dated 16th November.

With reference to the 22nd para. of my report No. 893 dated the 3rd October on the settlement of the Ferozepore District, proposing certain alterations in the assessment of Purgunnah Mookutsur. I have the honor to annex for your information Copy of a letter* from the Deputy Commissioner Ferozepore, on the subject. I still think however that the term of settlement should be twenty years, and propose that no increase of the maximum of Revenue attained after ten years should be demanded until the expiration of twenty years.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

G. C. BARNES,

Commr. and Supdt. Cis-Sutlej States.

COPY.

No. 316.

FROM

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Ferozepore.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER AND SUPDT.

Cis-Sutlej States.

Dated Ferozepore, 16th November 1855.

SIR,

1.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1330 dated 5th ultimo, regarding the settlement of Purgunnah Mookutsur, but before carrying out your instructions I wish to make a few remarks for your further consideration. I have not a word to say against the conclusiveness of your reasoning as to the fallacy of expecting that the former resident population of Mookutsur would be able to bring all the waste land into cultivation within the period, which I assigned but I think you have overlooked the grounds which led me to propose making the Jummas progressive.

2.—Your instructions relate, 1st to the assessment of the Chuks, 2nd to the progressive Jummas in the other Mahals, 3rd to the period of the assessment for the whole Purgunnah.

3.—As regards the assessment of the Chuks you must not suppose that I depended upon their being cultivated by the original population of Mookutsur. They were in almost every case settled with Jut Zemeendars from Puttecala, Mullau Kotela, Furreedkote &c. I proceeded upon the supposition that there were already sufficient hands to bring the whole estate into cultivation in one or two years; and surely a progressive assessment extending over a period of ten years should be sufficient under such circumstances; moreover this was the period formerly fixed by you* and sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner, and both the mode of progression in the rates adopted by me, and the period of the assessment nearly agree with that adopted in the Mooltan Division, and approved of by the Board.* Whatever therefore may be your final decision regarding the other cases; I would again suggest that the assessment of these Chuks should be allowed to stand.

4.—As regards the progressive Jumma in the other Mehals. The Jumma has been made progressive only on lands which I should otherwise have marked off into separate Chuks; and I now wish I had increased the number of these Chuks, since I have seen the eagerness with which they were sought after and taken up, but I was not aware of this beforehand and the Zemeendars were so eager to retain their land and earnest in their promises of introducing additional cultivators to break it up that I was induced to try the experiment with them.

5.—In every case a considerable extent of waste land was set aside for the pasturage of cattle, and for any ordinary extension of cultivation, and it was only on the waste considered surplus after this deduction that a progressive assessment was proposed, and in all cases it was annexed, as a condition of the lease that in the event of any failure in the fulfilment of the prescribed terms regarding the breaking up of a certain portion of the waste each year, this surplus waste would be marked off as a separate Chuk, and settled with other parties.

6.—I have no doubt whatever myself but that this assessment can be worked with the most ordinary care and attention, and if I were going to remain longer in the District I should be more urgent in requesting you to allow of my continuing the experiment. I believe that in most cases the Zemeendars will make their own arrangements for bringing the land into cultivation and here and there wherever it may be necessary to mark it off separately there will not be the least difficulty in settling it with Zemeendars of other Districts at the light rates fixed upon it. I have seen the eagerness with which the Chuks already marked off have been taken up, and I have no doubt that many more might be disposed of in the same manner. There are numerous large Jut villages in these states which have existed within the same limits perhaps for some centuries past: and where there is a large surplus population ready for any new Colony, such villages have often great difficulty in disposing of their surplus cultivators, and as here they meet with lands already marked out for them and proprietary rights at once conferred on them, it is not to be wondered at that these Chuks are so much prized by them.

7.—As I shall not be here however to work out my own plans, and I have no wish to press the question against your judgment; only I would so far modify your instructions, that instead of extending the progressive Jummas over so many years, I would rather do away with them altogether, and while maintaining the Jummas fixed on the cultivation and waste connected with it for any period you might think proper I would propose a revision of the surplus waste land after say a period of 5 years, and in all cases in which the Zemeendars had not by that time made proper arrangements for its cultivation I would mark it off into a separate Chuk.

8.—As regards the term of the assessment you formerly approved of its being made for ten years, and the Financial Commissioner sanctioned your proposal* and I still think that ten years would be the best term.

9.—If there were any important alterations to be made in the settlement papers I should regret not being here to make them, but in either case the present Jummas will remain the same and a supplementary line at the foot of the Durkhasts will be sufficient to explain any modifications that may be made in the future Jummas.

I have &c.
(Signed) E. L. BRANDRETH
Deputy Commissioner

* Commissioner's docket No. 669 dated 30th April 1853.

* No. 1131 dated 14th April 1852 to Commissioner, Lahore Division.

* Commissioner's docket above quoted.

No. 698.

FROM

R. TEMPLE Esq.

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
for the Punjab.

TO

D. F. McLEOD Esq.

Financial Commissioner,
for the Punjab.

Dated Lahore, the 14th August, 1855.

SIR,

Revenue.

The Chief Commissioner has had under his consideration the Report and settlements for the settlement of the Ferozepore District under Regulation IX. of 1833, which documents were transmitted under cover of No. 303 of the 3rd October 1855 from the Commissioner of Cis-Sutlej States, to your address with a view to the final disposal of the matter, so far as this Department is concerned, I am directed to communicate the following observations and instructions.

2.—The settlement Officer Mr. E. L. Brandreth, has furnished a complete and interesting Report. The narrative touches upon the Physical aspect, the past history the statistics of the District; and then describes the settlement operations from the commencement to the conclusion. I am now to advert very briefly to the points which appear to the Chief Commissioner, to be most worthy of notice, following the order of subjects as given in the Report itself.

3.—In the physical description of the District extending from para 2 to 36 inclusive, the cardinal feature is the partition of the whole tract into two marked Divisions. This partition has been very clearly described by the settlement Officer. The river Sutlej formerly ran underneath a high ridge which was then the left bank, but which is now in the interior of the Ferozepore District and is called the "Dunda." In later times however, the River has shifted its course to the right, i. e. towards the Northwest; so that in these times, there intervenes a broad valley between the River as it now is, and what was once the left bank. The old bank or "Dunda" runs in south westerly direction. The tracts on the North and West between it and the River constitute the lowlands on the valley of the Sutlej. Those to the South and East are the uplands. The lowlands and uplands differ in all respects; in regard to caste and character of the people; quality of soil, and water, description of produce, and mode of agriculture. They are separated too by the "Dunda," a zigzag, undulating backbone with sandy and impracticable ground, on either side of it. In the lowlands, that portion near the river is fertilized by inundation; and that which is not so near, is considerably irrigated; sugar-cane cotton and vegetables are grown: but the staple is wheat. The account given of the lowland agriculturists, though doubtless correct is far from satisfactory. They are for the most part a pastoral race, Mahomedans by religion, though not of pure descent who managed to win a proprietary status from the original occupants, and to collect revenue without labouring for it. Their physique is by no means weak or inferior; but their morale is bad. They are inefficient at husbandry, or any other practical business: and energetic in nothing, save cattle stealing and plunder. Doubtless, full use is not made by the people of the natural advantages of this tract. In the uplands, the soil, though somewhat hard, is firm and good, capable of irrigation to a fair extent, and held by a Hindoo Jut peasantry, described by the settlement Officer, as being of the sturdiest sort. The staple products are maize (Jwar) and bajra (holcus spicatus). The upland plain lying nearest the Dunda bank, is one of the best parts of the District. Towards the East

as the ground approaches the desert, the sand becomes more frequent, and the water more deep. The outlying portions of the District, Mokutsur, Mehraj &c. to the South are also divided by the Dunda bank, into uplands and lowlands, though both Sub-divisions are of an inferior description; the lowlands being more interspersed with Waste, and the uplands more sandy. The country becomes less and less productive as we proceed Southwards.

4.—It is evident to the Chief Commissioner that the uplands will advance in prosperity, surely and quickly; not so much from natural advantages, as from the superiority of the people. There is a vast quantity of waste to be reclaimed, and there are men equal to the task. But in the lowlands, there will, it is to be apprehended, always be a lack of progress, but an abundance of disputes and complaints. In this as well as in most Districts, it appears, that moist and low tracts are fated to be occupied by inferior races, either morally or physically while the manlier races settle on a soil, like themselves, firm and hard; a soil which will yield nothing to sloth; but will repay industry and energy, with abundant returns. In the lowlands the climate fosters idleness; and though comparatively temperate, engenders sickness. In the uplands, the climate though scorching, is yet dry, and well suited to the development of man.

6.—In his paras. 67 to 57 inclusive, Mr. Brandreth furnishes an interesting account of the past history and political topography of the District. On the same subject, there is appended a valuable historical memoir by Sir Henry Lawrence, prepared in 1839 when he was Political Agent at Ferozepore. It is not necessary now, to advert further to this section of the Report, except perhaps to observe, that the description given in paras. 62 to 67, regarding the antecedents and conduct of the Nawab of Munde, bear out the opinion entertained regarding the misrule of that Chief and the necessity for the deprivation of his sovereign powers.

6.—In paras. 68 to 124, the settlement Officer treats of statistical matters of local interest; to some of which I am to advert as follows.

7.—The statement exhibiting the distribution of Hindoo and Mahomedan castes, is valuable. The Hindoo and Mahomedans are nearly equal with a slight preponderance in favor of the former. Among the Mahomedans, the Goojurs appear to be as thievish in Ferozepore, as in any District, and worse than their brethren in the Punjab proper. The Nyepals have much the same characteristics as the Goojurs and so indeed have the Dogurs, though of a superior origin and character. Infanticide formerly prevailed among them; but has now been, it is hoped, eradicated. The Raecens have the same character as marked gardeners, in this District as elsewhere. There are very few Mahomedans of pure lineage, among the Hindoos, nine-tenths are Jats; many of them good specimens of their excellent race, and all more or less good as cultivators. In one section of this tribe, Infanticide seems to have existed, but has, it is hoped, been extirpated.

8.—The census of the population conducted among the settlement operations, appears to have been well performed. Its aggregate was only 15 per cent. below that of the revised census of 1855. The difference may be partly owing to the superiority of the later return and the inclusion of strangers, excluded from the settlement returns. But also the Chief Commissioner is willing to credit the probability intimated in para 94, that between the first and second census, many new comers had settled in this District. The average rate of population per square mile according to revised census (1855) is at present low; but an increase, and perhaps a rapid one may be expected.

9.—The settlement of District Roads, 31 in number, and 901 miles in total length is satisfactory and proves that much is doing for local improvement.

10.—In the description given of the system of agriculture, it is worthy of remark that manure will not answer in any, but irrigated lands, and that crops on dry land (or except after abundant rain) if manured would flourish at first, but wither afterwards. In the uplands there exists a complete rotation of crops, the spring and Autumn produce being raised on the same land alternately year after year. But in the lowlands, there is no such variation. There, the lands when exhausted after four or five years of continuous production, is allowed to lie fallow for a season. In the uplands, it is custo-

mary to drain a portion of the waste for the benefit of the cultivated land. The settlement Officer, generally speaking entertains a high opinion of the system of agriculture, and does not consider, that it will be readily susceptible of improvement. But the Chief Commissioner observes, that in few Districts, is there greater scope for the introduction of superior species of products. Almost the entire produce consists of cereals; sugar cane even, is but very scantily produced and is altogether of recent introduction. There is a constant glut of grain, as is best evidenced by the facts described in Mr. Brandreth's 112 para. which shew that the farmers are themselves obliged to act as Agents and factors for the export of their own grain, on a large scale.

11.—The statement of imports into the City of Ferozepore, valued at upwards of twelve lacs of Rupees per annum, attests the rapid growth of the place, which has indeed become treble or quadruple, under British rule. A great commercial future is in store for Ferozepore. The return of exports, down the Sutlej, valued at four lacs of Rupees per annum, is considerable. But the omission of wheat, from the returns, seems strange. The questions of river traffic will however be dealt with on other occasions.

12.—The return of schools, 84 in number, with 741 scholars, shews education to be at a very low ebb in this District.

13.—The great improvement in the climate of late years to which Mr. Brandreth offers most competent testimony, is gratifying. The increased and increasing supply of rain in each succeeding year, must doubtless be in a great degree, caused by the spread of cultivation, and the growth of trees. The one thing, indeed reacts on the other. The account given by the settlement Officer, regarding the results, and prospects of Arboriculture, is on the whole, encouraging. It is no doubt true, that as new wells are constructed, fresh trees will go on springing up. The Chief-Commissioner concurs in Mr. Brandreth remarks regarding the costliness of planting and nurturing trees, through the direct Agency of Government, but the method enjoined by Circular No. 30 of 1852, and pursued in the Lahore District, whereby the Zameendars are encouraged to make small plantations on the road side, is calculated to answer admirably in such a District as Ferozepore. The very large number of new wells constructed since British rule, affords a sure pledge for the future. And we may hope that this District will regain a civilization which it once possessed, though lost in political and social revolutions, and which has left traces behind it to shew to succeeding generations how much work of restoration there remains to be accomplished.

14.—I am now to advert to the settlement operations, which are described in paras 125 to 248 of the Report.

15.—Of these operations, the first to be considered is the assessment of the revenue. For this purpose, the settlement Officer divided the village into circles (Chuks) each circle having some distinguishing characteristics. The circles are 42 in number of which 12 are in the lowlands; 13 in the uplands; 7 in outlying tracts; and the remainder, miscellaneous, such as waste lands, rent free patches, alluvial deposits, and the like. The circles are well illustrated by the Map submitted. They appear to be somewhat numerous, but this circumstance is compensated for by the absence of classes within the circle except in a few exceptional cases. And the Chief-Commissioner is glad to see "classes" avoided whenever practicable. He prefers, that for all the villages within a particular circle, certain average revenue rates should be assumed. Rates for irrigated and unirrigated lands were fixed, and also rates for different kinds of soil. The amount of land irrigated by each well was assumed by means of averages: which is a judicious method. In adjusting his assessment, the settlement Officer seems to have communicated freely and cordially with the people. The rates certainly are exceedingly moderate. For irrigated lands they range from 1 Rs. to 1-12 per Acre, and in three instances only, attain to 2 Rs. For dry lands they range from 8 to 12 annas per Acre, and in no case exceed 14 annas. In the first four circles, which are overflowed by the Sutlej, reduction of assessment was allowed on account of the ravages of the river, and the inefficiency of the cultivators. In the remainder of the lowland circles, there was no great variation between the old and new assessment, except in two cases where recent increase of cultivation was shewn. In the upland circles there was occasionally an enhancement ow-

ing to increase of cultivation, and also in the Miscellaneous circles, from the same cause. The general result shews an increase of 8 ½ per cent. over the former demand, in the Government villages. This enhancement is indeed attributable to recent increase of cultivation, and even after this, the District still remains one of the lowest (if not indeed relatively the lowest) assessed tract in these Territories, allowance being made for increase of cultivation, still the summary settlement would appear to have been very light especially as compared with the adjoining portions of the Loodianah District. The causes of this lightness are not however fully set forth; but its good effects have been apparent in the increased prosperity of the District. Many of the Jummas are progressive. But several of these pertain to cases, where much culturable waste exists, which will in all probability be brought under the plough. The land holders are expected to reclaim certain quantities of this waste each year, and to pay extra revenue accordingly. If they should fail to do this, the land can be easily disposed of to other applicants, who are forthcoming in numbers, and ready to compete for waste ground. The arrangement seems to be fair enough; but care must be taken by Mr. Brandreth's successors to watch the observance of the terms; otherwise occasional failures may be apprehended. And even in the event of failures, such indulgence as may be fairly deserved should not be withheld. The Chief-Commissioner begs attention to this point. These cases mostly occur in the South-West portions of the District. The proposed term of settlement extends to 30 years for the whole District except the Mookutsur village, where a ten years term is proposed. These villages have been necessarily assessed most lightly, and have great capacity for improvement, with them, the limitation of term will be necessary. On the whole, the fiscal prospects of the District are good and much development of resources is to be anticipated. For the land on River bank exposed to constant incursion, and decrement an annual settlement is properly proposed. The present rate of assessment stands at Rs. 0-10-2 per cultivated Acre all over the District, and the Chief-Commissioner trusts that this rate will prove moderate, and that the resources of the District will expand under this settlement.

16.—The field measurement was conducted after the manner pursued in the Barre Dooab through the agency of the Putwarees. The settlement Officer testifies to the alacrity with which these village accountants qualified themselves for the work. The agreement of their village maps with those of the survey is so far satisfactory; but it is to be remembered that the Professional survey in this District was only applied to the exterior boundaries of estates. Detailed means of comparison were therefore not available. It is unfortunate that nearly all the Putwarees write the Nagree character, the Oordoo, character being more practically useful. The use of the latter character, should, be gradually introduced. The arrangement of their villages or "beats" appears to have been judicious. Their income averages about Rs. 8 per mensem. It appears from Mr. Brandreth's 238, para: that several points connected with the annual village papers have yet to be adjusted. The Chief-Commissioner invites your special attention to this matter.

17.—The record of rights and the Administration Papers seem to have been prepared also by the village accountants, and subsequently attested by paid Agency. In the administration Papers, there is one peculiar provision, to the effect that neighbours must as a rule help each other to sink wells. If a man be prepared to sink a well and his neighbour refuses to join in the undertaking, the neighbour must by village custom, give up his land and accept other land equally good elsewhere. It is to be noted also, that the village expenses and the collections on that account were contracted for with the headmen, on the condition that not more than 2 or 3 per cent. on the Government revenue, should be collected.

18.—In the appointment of village headmen (Lumberdars) the settlement Officer judiciously maintained the Office as an hereditary one according to old established custom, and did not attempt to make it elective.

19.—The arrangements for the village Police seem to have been made with due regard to the rules prescribed by the late Board. The Policeman's income averages Rs. 2-8-0, and 3 Rs. per mensem.

20.—Mr. Brandreth has contributed an useful analysis of the tenures. These may be classified as the "Zemeendaree" Tenures in the lowlands; the "Bhyacharah" tenures

in the uplands; and the "Jagheerdaree" tenures which are sometimes "Zemeendaree" and sometimes "Taluquardaree." In reference to the Zemeendaree tenures the settlement Officer still urges the advantages of subleases. But the Chief-Commissioner regrets that he cannot accede to Government sanction being accorded to these leases. The plan was negatived in my letter No. 416 of the 1st May 1855, to which I am accordingly to refer you. In regard to the Bhyacharah tenures the settlement Officer gives a very interesting account of the founding of villages and the original constitution of village communities, and the formation of shares. He makes a remarkable statement to the effect, that there are few villages more than 60 or 70 years old. This fact speaks volumes for the rapid growth of the District. He evidently understands these tenures, and will have recorded them with correctness. He was quite right in refusing to recognize a superiority in the family of the founders, over the rest of the community, by allowing special grants, "Inams" wherever peculiar personal claims exist, the grant will have been upheld in part or in whole. But the question of making such grants in future, in reward for good conduct, mooted by the settlement Officer in his 224 Para, is a general one, which the Chief-Commissioner is unable to dispose of when reviewing a Settlement Report. It is worthy of remark, that in the Bhyacharah tenures, the Coparceners distributed the Inams among themselves not upon ancestral shares, but by one general rate upon possession. The method of treating the Jagheerdaree tenures is correct.

21.—The Chief-Commissioner observes that the subordinate rights of cultivators and tenants appear to have been duly cared for and recorded throughout this settlement.

22.—The petty rent free tenures do not call for special remark except that the number set down to this District viz 1667 is inconsiderable, as compared with the numbers brought forward in many parts of the Punjab proper.

23.—In reference to the statement of business, I am to remark that the Miscellaneous business in this as in other settlements, was very considerable; but that the real judicial work was light. The claims to villages were 263, in number; to shares 1526; disputes relating to rent 118; boundary disputes 123. These numbers are low, and shew that property had not yet begun to be seriously litigated.

24.—The cost of the settlement amounted to three-fourths of a lac which falls upon a total revenue settled (Jagheer and Khalsa,) at a rate of 10 per cent. This percentage the Chief-Commissioner considers on the whole to be creditably moderate.

25.—I am to state that the Chief-Commissioner deeply appreciates all that has been said in this Report, regarding the probable value of canals in this District. He will be happy to consider such projects as soon as the public means may admit of such undertakings. In the meantime, the agricultural population will go on multiplying, and will afford a prospect of employment for the water of the canals which shall be at some future time undertaken.

26.—The Chief-Commissioner also notes the remarks by the settlement Officer (see Para 180.) and the Commissioner regarding the facilities offered by this District, for Military recruitment.

27.—The various parts of the settlement Officer's Report having now been reviewed, it remains only to touch upon the Commissioner's transmitting letter. Mr. Barnes having visited the District, and having had opportunities of seeing the settlement work, declares his confidence in the moderation of the Government demand, the accuracy of the record, and the general merits of the operations. In the Mokutsur villages alone he proposes to extend the ten years period to twenty years, maintaining Mr. Brandreth's progressive Jummas, but spreading them over the longer period. To this modification however the settlement Officer has objected, and the Chief-Commissioner is himself inclined to think that, under the circumstances described in Paras. 161 to 160 and 176, 177 of the settlement Report, and in Mr. Brandreth's subsequent letter No. 316 of the 16th November 1855 the term of ten years for these progressive Jummas should be ample. But if the term should not prove sufficient, the case of any of these particular villages might be reconsidered at any time within the period of the ten years. You are on this understanding authorized to maintain that arrangement, unless you should see any special cause to the contrary.

28.—The Chief-Commissioner is now prepared to confirm the settlement of the Ferozepore District for the period of 30 years for all the villages except those of Mokutaur in which latter the settlement will be open to revision after ten years. You are accordingly requested to issue the requisite instructions to the local authorities.

29.—In conclusion I am to state that the Chief-Commissioner considers the thanks of this administration to be justly due to Mr. E. L. Brandreth for the care, industry and practical ability with which he conducted this settlement in addition to his duties as District Officer. He brought much local knowledge and experience to bear on the task, and he has effected a settlement, which may be pronounced successful, as regards the interests both of the Government, and of the people. I am also to request, that the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments may be conveyed to Mr. Brandreth's Assistants namely Mahomud Sooltan Extra Assistant, Gunga Persaud, and Goolab Ras Tuhseeldars and Horeo Lal Serishtadar. I am also to request that you will be good enough to arrange for the early publication of Mr. Brandreth's Report of the Commissioner's committing letter, and also of this letter.

LAHORE,

The 14th August, 1856.

(Signed)

I have &c.

R. TEMPLE,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.



ANNUAL JUMA STATEMENT of Khalsa villages, &c. the Government demand.

Number.	Name of Pergunah.	Proposed Juma.	
		1853-54.	1854-55.
206	Ferozepore,	37,421 0 0	37,421 0 0
332	Zasra,	1,09,927 0 0	1,09,927 0 0
161	Moga,	72,726 0 0	72,726 0 0
132	Mookutaur,	754 0 0	754 0 0
831	Total,	1,19,828 0 0	1,19,828 0 0

E. L. BRANDRETH,

18th April 1855.

Deputy Commissioner.



Urnawlie.	56
Account of Ilacqua Mehraj.	57
ditto Goorop Hur Suharee.	58
Adjoining Native States.	59
Fureedkote State.	60
The present Raja.	61
The Mandote State.	62
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Refer to the report